CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28685—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday,
B.I.	KHEDIVE	3868	800	L. H. Moule	12th Mar.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	800	R. Harvey	26th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th „
B.I.	ROME	3760	1200	A. B. Dantell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th „
B.I.	PEKIN	3909	800	P. Harris	21st „
					Friday.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	12th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Slooman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Kogor	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cosovich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3367	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 12th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,675 tons, on the 13th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

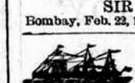
S. S. "SCINDIA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Captain	Tons	H. P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck,	4,100	500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 308 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

ENGLISH DRIED HERBS.

	Per bottle. Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
MIXED HERBS...		
MINT	0 8	0 9
SAGE		
THYME		
PARSLEY		
CELERY SEED		

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

FILTERS, FILTERS,

OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL,
PATENT CARBON BLOCK,
TIN CHARCOAL,
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL,
BOTTLE FILTERS,
POCKET FILTERS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

N.B.—In consequence of the continued DECLINE in EXCHANGE, our Advertized and List Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

FELT HATS! THE SHAPES WORN. TO-DAY! TO-DAY. CASH PRICES. Rs. 8-6-FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

CARD GAMES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Happy Family	0 12	The Game of the London Post	0 12
White Cat	0 12	The 16, 17, 18, and 19 Centuries	0 12
Who's Sir Roger?	0 12	The Game of May Day	0 12
Illustrated Proverbs	0 12	The Game of Quits	0 12
Anno Mundy	0 12	The Game of Parole	0 12
Anno Domini	0 12	Picture Pumblehook	0 12
The Hide and Seek Game	0 12	The Snap	0 12
Floral Snap	0 12	The Wedding	1 4
The Bride	0 12	The World's Parliament	1 4
The Kingdoms of Europe	0 12	The Counties of England, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Series	1 4
The Realm	0 12		
The Sovereigns of England	0 12		

PLAYING CARDS.

FROM MESSRS. THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
De La Rue's Patent Prismatic Playing Cards A Series	1 12	De La Rue's Gold Moghuls, assorted pattern	1 8
Do. B „	1 6	Do. Figured Dexter, Moghuls	1 10
Do. C „	1 0	Do. Extra figured Moghuls	1 12
Do. Palace Gold "Dexter Moghuls," with Patent Index Pips, R C	2 8	Do. Slider Moghuls, extra thin and highly finished	1 8
Do. „ Dexter Moghuls, RC	2 4	Do. Figured Moghuls with fancy back (Harry's)	1 8
Do. „ Gold Moghuls, assorted	2 4	Do. Second Moghuls	1 0
Do. Gold Moghuls, Japanese Laqueur	1 12	Do. Third Harry's Moghuls	0 12
Do. Club House, Moghuls	1 8	Do. Andrew's round corner	0 6

BEZIQUE CARDS, &c., &c.

	Rs. as.		Rs. a.
De La Rue's, for two players, Card board box 2 sets of Rules, 2 Packs, 2 Leather Markers and Guide	2 8	De La Rue's for 4 Players, Cloth box gilt, 4 Leather Markers, 4 Packs, and Guide-Book by Cavendish	7 12
„ „ Cloth Box „ „	3 12	Bezique Markers, Leather Per Pair	1 4
Cribbage Boxes, Cedar Folding, Top inlaid and polished, with Pegs	1 4	„ „ best quality „	1 12
Whist cases, with Markers	2 12	Whist Markers, Leather „	1 4
„ without Markers	1 12	„ „ Cavendish „	3 12

PUZZLES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Snake and Bird Puzzle	1 0	Game of Prisoners' Base	2 0
Maze Puzzle	1 12	„ Free Lance	3 0
Loto, Floral	6 8	„ Malakhoff	8 8
„ Music	6 8	„ Goose	2 0
„ Picture	6 8	„ Moorish Fort	8 8
„ Historical	6 8	„ Matrimonial Dominos	3 0
„ Geographical	6 8	„ Schimmell, or Bell and Hammer	2 0
Game of Squails	4 12	„ Fish Pond	3 0

CHESS BOARDS, &c.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
The B. C. D. Board, containing all materials for 3 Games, the whole occupying the space of about 8 inches	10 0	Chess Boards, ordinary Black & White 14 inch	2 0
Backgammon Board, Ordinary	2 0	„ „ „ „ 16 „	2 8
„ Black and White, 13 inch	3 8	„ „ Superior „ 10 „	2 0
„ „ 15 „	4 8	„ „ „ „ 12 „	2 8
Combined Pocket, Chess, and Draft Board	3 8	„ „ „ „ 14 „	3 0
Compendium of Games, No. 0, Polished Mahogany case, containing 10 games—*viz.*, Chess, Draughts, Dominos, Reversi, Race, Cribbage, Whist, Dice, Backgammon, and an amusing Card Game	15 0	„ „ „ „ 16 „	3 8
Chess Boards, ordinary Black and White 10 inch	1 4	„ „ „ Red & White 10 „	2 8
„ „ „ 12 „	1 8	„ „ „ „ 12 „	3 0
		„ „ „ „ 14 „	3 8
		Dominos in White Wood 16 lines	1 0
		„ „ 20 „	1 8
		Cricketers' Kit, Lawn-Tennis Kit. Boxes.	

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a posiion to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING & MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co., (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROTHERS and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are APPOINTED AGENTS, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarrantee of Perfection and Accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPERS.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Stencil Plates.
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Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers, all kinds.	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	Do. Chains.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartridge Paper.
Pantagraphs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets do.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets do.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Spare Instruments.	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Sable Hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Moist do. in Pans.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Oil Colours in Tubes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Moist do.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.	
Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, } LONDON.

PHILLIPS' COCA WINE.

A most powerful BRAIN and NERVE Restorer.

Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic properties.

Strongly recommended for

SLEEPLESSNESS, HEAD-ACHE, AND OVER-FATIGUE.

Facilitates DIGESTION and allays Pain caused by DYSPEPSIA.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

Extract from a letter—Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

"DEAR SIRS,—YOUR Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India."

MANUFACTURERS:

BOMBAY. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY *FETES*, MALABAR POINT,
IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
PROGRAMME
FOR THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892.
Entrance Re. 1; Season Ticket-holders free.
FANCY FETES.
Purdah Ladies admitted 4-30 to 6-30 P.M.
Entrance Re. 1.
Children over 12 years of age, As. 4. Under 12 years, As. 2.
7-45 P. M.
FETE COMMENCES
WITH
A Table d' Hote Dinner (in the Eastern Verandah)
9 P.M.
GRAND ILLUMINATIONS!
FAIRY LIGHTS!
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
9 P.M.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF 4 STALLS,
Under the Management of
H. E. LADY HARRIS. | MRS. WEBB.
MRS. ARNOTT. | MRS. BREUL.
Stall Holders and attendants in Fancy Costume.
9 TO 10 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
AND "CROFTERS' ARMS."
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.
In connection with the CAFE CHANTANT,
9 to 10 P.M.
Concert in the Theatre Royal,
THE WONDERFUL DIPPING WELL AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. POTTINGER.
10 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
THEATRE ROYAL,
(In the Dining Hall)
FIRST PERFORMANCE
10 P.M.
"A FISH OUT OF WATER."
WHEN
MISS FRANCES ROSS, MR. JEHANGIR H. DAVAR, MR. A. F. CONWALLA, MR. C. F. CONWALLA, MR. S. BILLIMORIA, MR. PATEL, and MR. C. M. CURSETJEE will appear.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
"CRAZED."
Miss Borradaile, Mr. Liddell, and Mr. Gordon.
A GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES.
Under the Superintendence of
MRS. DIMMOCK, and assisted by MR. PESTONJEE N. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.
MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.
11 P.M.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
THE CROFTERS' ARMS.
As so many applications for Dinners on Tuesday evening have been received the management regret they are unable to entertain any more. The number now exceeds 130.
A carefully prepared Price List will be submitted.
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Agent and Manager, Crofters' Arms,
Malabar Point.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.
INCREASING POPULARITY.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
Each Act hailed with a continuous round
OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
REMEMBER this is
FILLIS' FAREWELL VISIT
TO BOMBAY.
TO NIGHT, TUESDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Children under 12 years of age half price to Boxes, Stalls, and Second Class.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LEARTO'S GREAT SCENE ACT,
THE ITALIAN VOLUNTEER,
An Episode of the Italian War of INDEPENDANCE,
THE NEW LAUGHABLE ABSURDITY,
THE DUEL IN THE SNOW.
BY THE POPULAR FEELEY BROS.
L'AMERACAINE BATTUE.
TERRIFIC LEAPING AND SOMERSAULT DISPLAY
by the Acrobats of the Troupe,
headed by DAN FEELEY, the Champion Somersaulter of the World, who will execute
A DOUBLE SOMERSAULT.
ETOILE ET LEON D'OR.
TWO BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF THE EQUINE RACE, trained and introduced by
F. E. FILLIS.
Chevalier Romeo Sebastian,
The Great American Equestrian,
Will make a LEAP OVER A 10ft BANNER.
FRED STELLING'S GREAT JOCKEY ACT.
DAN FEELEY AND W. HOLT
IN THEIR
FEATS OF AGILITY
ON THE FLYING RINGS.
THE RENOWNED CHARLTON TROUPE
OF SKATERS
WALLETT in NEW FUNNIOSITIES.
The Roger Bros., Eccentricities. All the Artistes,
All the Ladies, and MDLE SCHERAZADE, the LION QUEEN, and the 4 NUBIAN LIONS.
☞ DON'T FORGET
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE CIRCUS PROGRAMMES
As they must shortly make way for the Great Roman Hippodrome and Wild West Show.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
at 4 p. m.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
350 Men of the 5th Bombay Infantry will visit FILLIS CIRCUS at 4 p. m.
Parents and Guardians, remember this is the LAST OPPORTUNITY BUT TWO
Of giving the little ones a treat.
Children half price to all parts and 4 annas only to the gallery.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Booking Office open from 9 a.m. till 12, and from 2-30 p.m. till 5-30 p.m.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at half-price to Boxes, Stalls, and Second Class.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.
SPECIAL AND BENEFIT NIGHTS EXCEPTED.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
LADIES' SESSION..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.
NUGENT & CO.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Company have been proposed as members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, seconded by Messrs. Glade and Company; and, in accordance with Rule II of the Chamber, the Committee have ordered that a Ballot shall take place in the rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th March, 1892
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.
EDISON'S LATEST
LOUD SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE MANAGEMENT would impress upon the Public that this the latest Machine, specially made for Exhibition purposes only, may be distinctly heard at the end of the largest building. And must not be confounded with the type of Phonograph shown here some 18 months ago, to hear which the Public were compelled to listen through Ear-tubes. And arrangements are now completed, which will render the forthcoming recitals the most complete, convincing and all-satisfying exemplification of this the greatest wonder the World has ever seen, that the Management and the Public alike can desire.
PROGRAMME:
Descriptive and Explanatory Lecture,
By
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD,
M.A., OXON.
SYNOPSIS.
The Chinese Legend of the Bamboophone—The Talking Books of the Sun—Baron Munchausen's Post Horn—Edison's Phonograph beats all the fairy tales.
Its predecessor Leon Scott's Phonautograph, by which pictures of the sound waves of music and speech are SEEN—The human ear and its analogy to Edison's Phonograph—The Phonograph Principle and the Story of the Dutchman Fritz—THE NEW ELECTRIC WAX PHONOGRAM MACHINE of 1890—Its properties and powers—Voice letters through the Post—Its use to the Business Man, the Clerk, the Reporter, the Telegraphist, the Printer, the Editor, the Orator, the Jealous Wife, the Invalid Physician, the Scientist, the Schoolboy, the Musician—Telephonography—EDISON and his Inventions.
LOUD RECORDS.
CORNET SOLOS—"Last Rose of Summer," "Piff Paff" (Les Hugenots)," Killarney," "Sally in our Alley."
LEVY.
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION.
(a) Lizzie Waltz; (b) Leviathan Polka; (c) Good-Bye, Sweetheart—By Mr. ARTHUR SMITH, 1st Cornet of the Covent Garden Opera Company; (d) Amusement Polka—By the LADY CHAMPION (New York) and others by LAWSON (Melbourne), FELTHAM (New Zealand).
BANJO SOLOS—(a & b) Medley—By W. H. VANE (Liverpool.)
Banjo Duet—By the BOHEE MINSTRELS (London.)
Old English Coach Horn Calls—Levy.
Bassoon Solo—Drinking Song—By Mr. E. F. JAMES, Royal Italian Opera (London.)
Tin Whistle Solo—By Mr. YOUNG, Secretary to the Edison Phonograph Co., London.
(a) Clarionet and Piano } Taken in EDISON'S
(b) Orchestra with Cheers } LABORATORY.
BRASS BANDS.
THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.
THE GRENADIER GUARDS.
THE AUSTRIAN STRAUSS BAND.
THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.
Garrison Band, Inverceargill, the Boston Band, Adelaide, Wellington, and Melbourne Bands.
"Salvation Army Bands of Christ Church and Napier."
CORNET AND PIANO—"THE GONDOLIERS."
LEVY AND PEDEWSKI.
"THE CHIMES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY."
PICCOLO AND PIANO DUET—La Babillard Polka—By Messrs. Green and Martin, Coldstream Guards, London.
SCOTCH BAGPIPES—(a) By John McKenzie, London, and (b) Mr. McDonald, Champion Piper of New Zealand.
Pipe Major Adam, Corporal Kerr,
Royal Scotch Fusiliers.
SIMS REEVES,
QUEEN OF THE EARTH.
MADAME PATEY,
"ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR."
EMMA ABBOTT
(America's Departed Nightingale)
"NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."
N.B.—This is the Phonogram that was taken to the grave of the dead Prima Donna, who thus sang her own Requiem.
MR. BINGLEY SHAW.
"WARRIOR BOLD."
MR. JOHN L. TOOLE.
ENGLAND'S GREAT COMEDIAN.
Will tell "An 'Orrible Tale."
MR. RUSSELL WALLET.
A JOLLY, JOLLY, LAUGHING SONG.
Comic Song—Killaloe—By Mr. Preston of Nottingham.
Song—The Heart Bowed Down—By Mr. Snazelle, Melbourne.
Song—Queen of My Heart and Maid of the Mill—By Mr. Harry Smith, Sydney, "Re-tooral" Jack Sheppard, Ed. Royce.
Quartette—"The Long White Robe" "Keep in de Middle of de Road.
THE JUBILEE COLOURED CONCERT COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
"Keep in de Middle of de Road," by the American Coloured Concert Company (all of whom were formerly Slaves.) This quaint Negro Chant has long been in America a household word wherever children are loved and men and women have good hearts. It is a beautiful Poem of love, truth and purity, charming in its simplicity, fascinating in its gentleness, touching in its sincerity and fidelity to nature, and appealing to the tenderest feeling and emotions of man and woman with a force that is irresistible.
THE ADELAIDE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
The Christ Church Cathedral Choir.
THE CHRIST CHURCH ORPHEUS.
SWISS JODELS—THE CHARTREUSE CHOIR.
RECITATIONS.
EDISON, DAMPIER, AND PASCOE.
ORATIONS.
Sir George Grey, Lord Kintore, Earl of Onslow, Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Wm. Robinson, Lord Carrington, Sir Robt Hamilton, Bishop Julius, Bishop Copleston, Kennedy MacDonald, and Edison.
MESSAGE BY
MR. GLADSTONE TO LORD CARRINGTON.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices:—Rupees 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
WM. A. JINKINS, Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1892.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN.
PROGRAMME:—
PART I.
THAT DELIGHTFUL ROMANTIC DRAMA,
"FENNELL."
BY JEROME K. JEROME,
Author of "Three Men in a Boat," &c., &c.,
CHARACTERS by Mr. GEO. C. MILN,
(who will appear for the first time as the Hunchback Musician,)
Mr. HARRY FRANKLYN, Mr. ARNOLD AND Miss FRANCES ROSS.
This will be the first representation of this Charming play in INDIA.
2. Song.—"The Skipper." Jude.
MR. BERNARD THELENBERG.
3. Balcony Scene—Romeo & Juliet.
Mr. Miln as Romeo. Miss Douglas as Juliet.
in Costume.
4. Song—"The Soldier's Tear.' A. Lee
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
6. Recitation.—The Portrait—Owen Meredith.
By MR. GEO. C. MILN.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.
1. Pianoforte Solo—Ketten's Petite Valse..Mr. A. Pescio.
2. Recitation.—Shamus O'Brien—Miss Douglas.
3. Song.—The Friar of Orders Grey.....Reeve,
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
4. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDIETTA,
"MY UNCLE'S WILL,"
Mr. Geo. C. MILN, Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE, and Miss KATE DOUGLAS.
5. Recitation.—The Legend Beautiful—Longfellow.
Miss FRANCES ROSS.
6. Song.—" Tosti's Good-Bye.
MR. THELENBERG.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls.....Rs 4 Pit Stalls .....Re. 1.
Second Seats ..... " 2. Pit .....As. 8.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m.—Performance at 9 p.m.
Box Plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A. M., till 7-30 P. M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BURMA TEAK TIMBER, required for one year, for works carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. of the 25th March, 1892, when they will be opened.
Each tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 500 earnest-money, without which it will not be accepted.
Specification and conditions of contract can be seen in the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.
The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber for the Baroda City Division."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
VISITORS to the BAZAAR and FANCY *FETES* to be held on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th Instant, at Malabar Point, are informed that the LOWER GATE only of GOVERNMENT HOUSE will be available for INGRESS and EGRESS.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks at Current Rates.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.
G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1892, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.
The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable Sir RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E., C.S., Vice Patron, in the Chair.
JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 1st March, 1892.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.
MANAGERS:—
BALL HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.
THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.
Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.
The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.
Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

WANTED.

WANTED
A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with full knowledge of Pumping Machinery. Also a good FITTER. Also a MINER, competent for all Shaft Work. Salaries according to qualification.
Apply with copies of certificates to
THE MANAGER,
Mysore Haruhalli Gold Mining Co.,
Arsikere via Dharwar.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
DYNAMITE AND DETONATORS.
OFFERS are invited for the purchase of
6,000 lbs very best Swiss Dynamite.
65,000 best Sextuple Detonators.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery at the Stores, Mormugao.
Reply at once to
AGENT,
W. I. P. Railway.
Mormugao.
February, 24, 1892.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.
1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 16th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.
2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.
3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.
4. For further particulars apply to
G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.
Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such a Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની ઝુ૦
૬. ૦., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.
A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.
WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
"BROOKS AND DOXEY."
Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.
BROOKS AND DOXEY.
With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES
arriving fortnightly,
MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—
All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	,,	290
Do.	do. Piano	,,	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	,,	375
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Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
Grand Piano by	Broadwood	,,	350
Do.	Ebonized	,,	450
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N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

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"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
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BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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RICH CANTON SILK.
LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.
RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 ,, ,,
EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messrs, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET AT COONOOR.
BLAIR ATHOL, newly done up. Well furnished. Study, dining, and drawing-room, four bedrooms, Stabling; Tennis Court. Rupees 125; a month from March 1st to October 31st. Apply R. M. DALY, Esq., Coonoor, or Colonel LA TOUCHE, Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

BANKS.
THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.
T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	988½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	7a	1,025
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,775
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	955
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	85½
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	120
Geyser&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	304
Kurrachee Landing	900	500	300	30	103
Malsarance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	163	10	102
Telephone Co.	2,300	25	2	5-8	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Arbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 cd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	305
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton Broul's Cawnpore PressCo	1,000	125	125	10	120
Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,435
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura Cotton& and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	30c
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	360
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	557½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	835

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	(20)	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Allianoe	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	410 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,230
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	..	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	765
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,600	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1450
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	122½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	330	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	15 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-15	
China Leaf	"	23-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3	"
Do. do. new	"	23-6	"
Australia do.	"	23-12	
Bombay do.	"	23-11	
English Sovereigns	"	14-15	
Do. Napoleons	"	14-14-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betternedness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	227	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	226	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
Bombay Races, Extra Day.
Bombay Legislative Council, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Edison's Phonograph, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Wilson Philological Lectures, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Shannon (s), from Loudon ; Scindia (s) Calcutta ; and Ursa (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Rydal Hall (s), from Port Said ; and City of Dublin (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—H M's I M S Canning sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Albain entered, and the s. s. Avoca left, the dock on Sunday ; and the s.s. Ursa and Rydal Hall entered it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Baron Ardrossan and Worsley Hall entered, and the s. s. Quadrani and Britannia left the dock on Sunday.

FANCY FAIR.—All arrangements have been made for purdah ladies to attend the fetes at Malabar Point this afternoon, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. Admission, Re. 1.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per extra s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m.,on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Last evening K. E. Bamjee beat R. J. Ratnagar by 6-4, 6-3. The first match of the semi-final will be played off this evening (Tuesday) between R. J. Tata and D. M. Dastur.

BURGLARY AT SAMUEL STREET.—Laljee Ludha, a grain-merchant, living at Samuel Street, has reported to the police that somebody broke into his house on Saturday night, and forcing open a box, stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 210.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIK CASSUM.—We are glad to hear by the last mail that Sheik Abdur Razzak, a pupil of the Lewisham Park School, and the eldest son of Khan Bahadur Sheik Cassum, late A.-D.-C., to the Governor of Bombay, has just successfully passed his Matriculation Examination at the London University.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last, there were 167 bullocks, 19 horses, and 14 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February, 108 bullocks, 12 horses, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 95 bullocks, 15 horses, and 20 dogs were discharged from the hospital ; 7 cases among bullocks, 2 among horses, and 3 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

IMPALED ON A GATE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Chowpati, touching the death of Mahadoo, a domestic servant, in the employ of Mr. Dhairyavan, living with his master in Mr. Jeytha Narayan's bungalow, at Chowpati. Early yesterday morning, the deceased climbed a jambul tree in the compound for some fruit, and as he was coming down he fell on to the sharp points on the top of a gate from a height of 30 feet and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Lancers	Doris	Bucalossi.
Overture	Le Duc D Olonne	Auber.
Valse	The Gondoliers	Bucalossi.
Fantasia	Yule Tide	Kappy.
Divertissement (Soft Glances)		Henri Nevanx.
Galop	Champagne	O. Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Argyle Road, touching the death of Munzoola, a Hindu girl, about three years of age. On Sunday afternoon, Zya, mother of the deceased, went out, leaving the girl asleep in the house. During her absence the child awoke and went out on the road to play with some children. The girl fell in front of a cart and one of the bullocks stamped upon her breast, causing her serious injuries, from the effects of which she died almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Driver, a Parsee, employed as a shunting-master on the G. I. P Railway, found on his return from work at 3 a.m., on Sunday morning, his house, in Foras Road broken open. The thief, to make his entrance, had to force open a "Chubb" lock on the staircase and then one on the door to the room. A cupboard and four boxes were unhinged and property worth Rs. 70 abstracted. Adjoining the house are two Irani's teashops, which keep open the whole night. The matter is under police enquiry, but no trace has yet been found of the robbers.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The January Matriculation Examination list, just issued, shows the name of Percy Hubert Ezechiel (of Tooting College, Clapham) as having passed with honours, and taken the third place. He has gained a scholarship of £20 per annum tenable for two years, the student who secured the second place (being over 20 years old) having been disqualified by age for a prize. Mr. Ezechiel is the son of Lieutenant Ezechiel of the Commissariat Department, Bombay, and already, before leaving India, had made a record for himself by taking the B.A. Degree of the Bombay University in 1889, when only 14 years of age. We hear that he continues his studies in view to presenting himself for the B. Sc. Degree at the London University.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—The post of Sanitary Superintendent for the City of Surat, which had been for sometime past vacant on account of the demise of the last incumbent, has been given under certain conditions, to Dr. Kavasji Beramji Shroff, L. M. and S. Since the beginning of 1889, Dr. Shroff has been attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital as an honorary assistant physician, and as such has had a good deal of practice in sanitary matters. He has, besides, specially qualified himself for the post by receiving a course of instruction in sanitary chemistry from Dr. Collis Bary, Chemical Analyser to Government, and has thus acquired a thorough knowledge "of the various methods of water and commercial analysis in addition to the ordinary routine chemistry."

AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.—During the past month the movements of a band of gamblers in the C Division have been under police observation. Having obtained the necessary warrant from the Police Commissioner, Inspector Nolan with the co-operation of detectives, made his entrance into their house in Vithulwady and arrested Khanjee Bhimji and seven others, who were charged with gambling yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts by that officer before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate. Two of their number were apprehended on the second storey, which was below that where the arrest of the other six was effected in the act of gaming. But as there was no evidence to prove the offence they were discharged while their less fortunate companions were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

THEFT BY AN AYAH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Hurnee, an ayah, recently in the service of Mr. David Bhore, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft, of four gold bangles and gold bead neck-ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 225, the property of her employer. On the afternoon of Friday, the 4th instant, the complainant's mother left the ornaments in a leather-bag, and about 8 o'clock when she opened it to take out some money she found the ornaments missing, and as the accused had also disappeared suspicion fell on her. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused on Saturday last and recovered the whole of the stolen property. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FIRES.—On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in an old hut, occupied by a Wagree, situated at Hoozria Street. The fire speedily extended to an adjoining hut and would have extended to a wood depot close to it, had it not been quickly extinguished by the neighbours. The Byculla fire-engine immediately came on the scene, but was not used as the fire had been put out before its arrival. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100. The fire is attributed to careless *biddee* smoking by the occupant of the hut.—On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Western India Mills, at Kalla Chowkey Road. The mill-engines were promptly brought into requisition, and the fire was extinguished by the mill-hands in a short time. The fire seems to have been caused by one of the machine axles having run hot and ignited the cotton on and about the machine. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 400.

PICKING-POCKET AT MAHALUXMI RACE-COURSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ramchunder Narsidass, about 19 years of age, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing Rs. 6 in cash from the pocket of Wally Rahiman. The complainant stated that he had come to Bombay from up-country to see the races. On Saturday evening, whilst he was standing in the crowd at the Race-Course, the accused picked the complainant's pocket, but as he was elbowing his way out of the crowd, the complainant turned round when the accused at once stood and throwing the money on the ground, covered it with his foot. The complainant called a sepoy who arrested the accused and found the money under his foot. The accused denied the truth of the charge laid against him but admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

REFUSAL TO TRANSFER SHARES.

REGINALD GILBERT *vs.* THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the matter of a rule nisi, issued at the instance of Mr. Reginald Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, requiring the directors of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company to show cause why they should not be ordered to register the name of Mr. Gilbert as a shareholder in respect of four shares of the Company. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the applicant ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the Bombay Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Justice Farran said : In this matter Mr. Starling, on the 27th February last, moved for, and was granted, a rule nisi ordering that the Bombay Fire Insurance Company and the directors do appear and show cause why they should not be ordered to register the name of Mr. R. Gilbert as a shareholder in respect of four shares referred to in the affidavit on which the rule was granted. The application was also headed and moved under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act. Mr. Jardine, in showing cause against the rule, objected that section 45 of the Specific Relief Act was inapplicable to the case, and that the proper procedure had not been adopted under the Companies' Act. Both these objections appear to me to be well-founded. Without considering whether a private company can be decreed to be a corporation within the meaning of chapter 8 of the Specific Relief Act, a chapter headed "Of the enforcement of public duties," I am of opinion that its provisions cannot be invoked in the present case. Procedure under it can only be adopted when "the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy." In this case, section 58 of the Companies' Act affords the applicant a remedy both specific, adequate, and appropriate. Recourse cannot, therefore, be had to the chapter for the enforcement of public duties. It is equally clear that a rule was improperly taken out in court in this case. Rule 10 of the rules and orders of the High Court provides that certain matter shall be disposed of in chambers, amongst which are applications in all matters arising under the Indian Companies' Act ; and such the application in the present case, so far as it is moved under the Companies' Act, undoubtedly is. The application ought to have been made by summons to the sitting judge in chambers. The rule, however, does not deprive the Court of jurisdiction in the matter, but has an important bearing on the question of costs upon the merits. I postponed my decision for the purpose of reading the judgment of Mr. Justice Chitty in the cases of in re Bell Brother, Limited, ex parte Hodgson, Times Law Reports, 689, and in re the Ceylon Company, Limited, ex parte Anderson. I have done so ; and the first question which arises for decision is whether Mr. Gilbert is entitled to make the application. Article 13 of the Articles of Association of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company provides that "any shareholder may, with the sanction of the board of directors or of the secretaries, sell or dispose of and transfer all or any of his shares to any other person approved by the board or the secretaries who shall not be bound to assign any reason for the withholding of such sanction." The board in this case have, at a board meeting, refused to sanction the transfer from Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to Mr. Gilbert of the four shares in question, and the secretaries decline to interfere in the matter. Section 58 of the Companies' Act provides that the person aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company, may apply for the rectification of the register. The term "person aggrieved," used in the section, is, no doubt, wide enough to include the transferee of shares in the company whose legal title the company refuses to recognise. Accordingly, in several cases, companies have, at the instance of transferees, been ordered to rectify their register by placing the names of such transferees upon them. Ex parte Shaw, 2 Q. B. Division, 463, is an instance in point. There, however, the legal title of the transferee was complete. In this case it is argued that the applicant's title is not complete, inasmuch as the consent of the board to the transfer has not been obtained by the transferor. That contention appears to me to be well founded. It is like the case of the assignee of a lessee, who is forbidden by the terms of the lease to assign without the assent of his lessor, claiming to be recognised as assignee although the consent of the lessor has not been obtained to the assignment. The lessee can complain that the lessor refuses his consent capriciously, assuming it to be open to him so to do under the terms of the lease, but the proposed assignee cannot. Between him and the lessor there is no privity until the assignment is complete. This is what, I think, Lord Justice, Sir W. M. James regrets, when he says :—"But in order to interfere upon that ground, it must be made out that the directors have been acting from some improper motive or arbitrarily or capriciously. That must be alleged and proved, and the person who has a right to allege and prove it is the shareholder who seeks to be removed from the list of shareholders and to substitute another person for himself." And again—"That gentleman was not then and is not up to the present in any relation of cestui que trust towards them, and, therefore, he has no right to complain." Upon this ground, therefore, I think that this appeal must be refused. Upon the main point argued before me, I wish to say but little. It is open to the transferee to prove by evidence that the directors in refusing this transfer are acting from some improper motive or arbitrarily and capriciously. This laid down in Penney's case, and was acted on by Justice Chitty in ex-parte Hodgson. It is difficult to suppose that there can be any reasonable ground for the board objecting to Mr. Gilbert holding four shares in addition to the two which he now holds, but it is sworn that the reason why the directors declined to sanction the transfer was decided upon at a board meeting after the question had been fully and fairly considered. If the court were to rule that having regard to the high esteem in which it holds Mr. Gilbert, the board ought to sanction the transfer to him, it would substitute the approval of the court for the approval of the board ; and that, of course, cannot be. Is it then proved that the board are acting arbitrarily or capriciously or from some improper motive in this matter ? Having regard to the terms of article 13, that the board shall not be bound to assign any reason for the withholding of their sanction, I can draw no inference from their declining to state their reasons in court. I can, therefore, only consider the facts stated in the affidavits, and decide whether, upon them, the applicant has made out a case. They are, (1) the circumstances relating to the refusal of the board to sanction the transfer of certain shares to Mr. Brennan, and subsequent purchase of some shares by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, from which I am asked to draw the inference that the refusal in this case was occasioned by the desire of Ahmedbhoy or one of the directors to purchase the shares himself. (2.) The difference in opinion between the shareholders as to whether the company should be continued or wound up, and the fact that Mr. Gilbert is in favour of winding up the company, from which I am asked to draw the inference that the views held by Mr. Gilbert are the cause of the board's refusal to allow the shares to be transferred to him. (3.) The bad and unfriendly terms which Mr. Gilbert says have for many years subsisted, and still subsist between him and Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, which suggest a cause for the board's refusal. To draw the first of these inferences would, in my opinion, be to draw an erroneous inference from the facts in addition to its being positively denied by Ahmedbhoy. (2.) To draw the second inference would be to make a plausible guess without evidence to support it. (3.) I have not been referred to any authority which shows that the third reason suggested is an illegitimate one to influence the board's decision ; but were it otherwise, I have no evidence before me to show that it did operate in their minds. I cannot act upon guesses more or less probable, and must hold that there is no proof of any fact which would invalidate the decision at which the board had arrived. I, therefore, have no option, but to discharge the rule with costs.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, who has just left America for home, *via* Japan and India, in a short address on the eve of his departure, said : "I came to America her friend ; I go away her champion, her servant, her lover. I have the deepest conviction that the future history of the human race depends for its happy development upon that firm and eternal friendship of the great Republic and of the British Empire, which is at once so necessary and so natural."

THE HISTORY OF AN ANCIENT FIRE-TEMPLE.

BEFORE a meeting of Parsees held last week in the hall of Mr. H. N. Cooper's bungalow, Middle Colaba, Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi delivered a lecture on the history of an ancient Fire-Temple of Adar-Gushasp, which is interesting from a historical point of view. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, Khan Bhadur Kaikhosroo Hormusjee Alpaiwalla, retired Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat, was called to the chair.

The lecturer said that he intended to give an outline of the history of a great, well-known fire-temple in ancient Persia according to the Western and Eastern historians of old. The subject was excellently treated by Sir Henry Rawlinson in one of his learned papers read before the Geographical Society of London. According to the Avesta, the Pehelvi works, and Firdousi of Persia, it appeared that Kaikhoshroo, of the Kianian Dynasty, was the founder of this great fire-temple on the shores of Lake Chaechesta, which has been identified with the modern Urumiah. It was built on Mount Asnavand, the modern Ushenai, the Oshnot or Ashnaskh of the Syrians. According to Firdousi, there were two claimants to the throne of Persia in the life-time of King Kaus. In order to settle the dispute, Kaus said that he would give his throne to one who would conquer for him the castle of Daz-i-Bahaman, latterly known as Takht-i-Suleman. Fariburz failed to take it, but Kaikhoshroo succeeded. It was said that, at the time of the attack, a light suddenly flashed from Heaven, and that it appeared on the ear (Persian, gush) of the horse (Persian Asp) of the king, who took it to be a good omen for his victory and an expression of divine favour. Having conquered the fort, he established a large fire-temple in honour of the event, and named it "Gush-asp" from the fact of the light appearing on the ear of his horse. It appears that it was a phenomenon of atmospheric electricity known as globe lightning. Tzetzes refers to the same phenomenon when he says that "the sacred fire of the Persians was lighted by a thunderbolt from heaven." From the fact of this phenomenon, the word "Adar Gushasp" has passed current in the Shahnameh of Firdousi for lightning. The history of ancient Byzantium presents a similar instance of a place of worship being erected in honour of a similar phenomenon, which saved the city from falling into the hands of Philip of Macedon. Taking advantage of a very dark night, Philip was on the point of attacking the town, when a sudden light from the north revealed to the guards on the walls of the city their imminent danger. They made immediate preparations to repel the attack, and saved the town. To commemorate this event of the god-sent flash of lightning they built a great altar of Diana, and, owing to the crescent-like form of the flash, assumed the crescent as a sign on their flags, which still continues on Turkish colours. Among Oriental writers Tabari, and among Western writers the Georgian historians of whom St. Martin gives an account, support Firdousi in saying that it was King Kaikhoshroo who founded this fire-temple, though the Arab historian Masoudi, taking Tabaet-i-gia as the source of his information, places the foundation of this temple at an earlier age. According to Zekeria, what the "Scala Sancta" in Rome is to the Romans, this fire-temple of Adar Gushasp was to the ancient Persians. According to Ajaibul Makhlukat, the Persian king had also built a palace in its neighbourhood. It was subsequently enriched by the great Noshirvan the Just. According to Firdousi, when Kaikhoshroo abdicated the throne, a deputation of men from this great fire-temple waited upon him to dissuade him, but failed. According to the history of Kipchakkhani, when Queen Homai abdicated the throne in favour of her son, she retired to this great fire-temple. Then we learn from George of Pysidia that, during the reign of the foreign Parthian dynasty, this temple had lost a good deal of its original splendour until the time of Ardashir Babegan, who restored it to its original state and gave the town the name of Dari-Artemis, which Rawlinson thinks to be another form of Artasheer. Coming to the times of the Sassanian Dynasty, we find King Beheram making it his favourite place of worship. We find him going to this place to say his thanksgiving prayers after his war with the Khakan of Chin (China). He endowed the temple with the jewels he found in the crown of the Khakan as the first-fruits of his victories. Again it was here that he zoroastrianized his Indian queen, Sepinood. Firdousi's description of this ceremony is interesting, as it reminds one of the modern Parsees' "navjot" ceremony, which admits a child into Zoroastrianism. Some of the coins of King Beheramgoor illustrate this event. Both from Firdousi and from the Byzantine Historian Procopius, we learn that King Noshirvan resorted to this temple both before and after his wars with the Emperor Justinian, to ask for the favour of a victory and to offer his thanksgiving. Proceeding further on, we learn from Tabari and Firdousi that the great Khooshro Parviz, both during the time when he had incurred the displeasure of his father, and before his going to war against the rebel Beheram Chobin, with the army sent to his aid by the Emperor Maurice of Rome, resorted to this fire-temple to pray for help from the Almighty. According to Firdousi and Cedranus of Byzantium, this king added a good deal to the beauty of this temple. Then we learn from Theophanes, that the Emperor Heraclius, in his invasion of Persia, burnt the city and the great fire-temple itself. Cedranus says that the sacred fire also was extinguished, but it appears from Theophanes, Tetzes, and the Arab historian Mossir that it was not the case, and that in his flight to Dastgird, Khooshro also carried with him the sacred fire for safety, and that when quieter times returned, Rustom, the Governor of Azarbaizan, brought it back to the town and restored it to its proper place in a new building. When we come to the time of the Arab conquest, we find from Mahomedan writers that even after that great event, the sacred fire continued to burn for a long time. According to Asmai (A. D. 800) it was burning in the time of the great Haroon-al-Raschid. According to Moseir (A. D. 825) and Tabari (A. D. 914) it still was burning in their times. Then we lose trace of this fire which had been burning for hundreds of years. It appears that at some time at the end of the tenth century, when the Arab power grew very strong in those regions, the fire was extinguished by the conquerors. Rawlinson gives an excellent description of the ruins of this fire-temple and of the region round about, which shows that it was a place where great natural phenomena of an unusual kind were very common. This explains to a great extent what Firdousi calls a "talisman," *i. e.*, talisman.

A MAD ENGINE-DRIVER.

DESPATCHES received at Queenstown from Kansas City, U. S. contain particulars of the narrow escape of over 100 passengers, who were travelling on a train over the Oregon short line on the 1st instant, when the engineer becoming mad threw the fireman off the engine, and for a distance of forty-five miles drove the train at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The terrified passengers, not being able to hold their hats, were momentarily expecting to be hurled into eternity, until the conductor and brakesman succeeded in falling with a blow the demented engine-driver and shut off the steam. A passenger states that after the train left Tacoma nothing unusual occurred until that part of the line which leads along the base of the mountain was reached, when suddenly it was noticed that the train was increasing in speed until it fairly flew along the rails. Faster and faster flew the train, until it bounded from side to side at a fearful rate, and the frightened passengers were thrown about the cars. Several stations were passed at lightening speed. The passengers had become panic-stricken, and women and children were screaming. The conductor and brakesman had been appealed to, and they said that either the engine-driver had gone mad or had lost control of the engine. They crawled carefully along the tender, and saw that the fireman had disappeared, and from the strange appearance of the engineer, who was bareheaded, decided that he had become insane. They steadily got behind him, and struck him a heavy blow on the head, which felled him to the floor. The conductor shut off the steam, and gradually brought the train to a standstill. The driver was secured, and a despatch sent over the road asking for information regarding the missing fireman, who was subsequently discovered seriously injured on the side of the rails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th March, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·900
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·6
General Directions of Wind	NW, NE, NNW, NW, N.
Movement

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Fifth of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1891-92, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Tuesday, the 8th March 1892, (to-day), at 5-15 P.M.

Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."

Lecturer—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B.D.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th March, 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

SATURDAY'S market and financial advices by wire were noticed in our report under that evening's date, and we have now only local news to chronicle this evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,18,380
" " Branches...	"	"	8,60,674
Other Deposits	"	"	31,47,413
Government Securities	"	"	2,24,700
Loans "	Dec.	"	1,28,818
Bills Discounted.....	"	"	2,00,014
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	10,591
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	"	48,63,286

That the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, which stood, at the end of last month, at the high level for the time of year at 137 lakhs, should have further increased in the interval by over 48½ lakhs, making it stand on Saturday at 185½ lakhs, sufficiently indicates the continuance of the easy position of the Money Market induced by a superabundance of means to meet the requirements of trade, at a time when these should, in the ordinary course of things, be making themselves increasingly felt week by week. It also justifies the anticipations which were formed regarding the course of Money this busy export season in presence of a great falling off in supplies of our new crop of Cotton, and the absence of incentive to shipments of the staple in the declining condition of the governing markets. In the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, the large addition to Private Deposits of 31¼ lakhs is shown; while Loans and Bills Discounted, instead of increasing, as might be expected, again show some diminution, the total contraction in the trade demand being no less than 34½ lakhs; a further important addition to the Balance having been made by an increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day, with only a small business passing, and prices of Bengals and Broach are Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Broach Ginned, at Rs. 175½; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 146; and 100 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 167; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales, consisting of 600 Belgaum, at Rs. 150-51; 200 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 146; 100 each of Vurumgaum, at Rs. 160; and Barsee, at Rs. 167; and 50 each of Broach, at Rs. 175½; Dharwar, at Rs. 167; and Pachora, at Rs. 147 per candy.

WHEAT and Seeds have been quiet in tone, with little export business passing in either market, but prices of all descriptions are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,608 bales.
Wheat.....	32,787 cwts.
Linseed	33,829 "
Rapeseed.....	2,591 "
Gingelly	5,317 "
Poppyseed.....	1,155 "
Groundnuts	6,377 "
Castorseed	3,935 "

FREIGHTS are weak, and rates are partially 3d. to 6d. per ton lower. Immediate shipment to Liverpool has been done at 17s.; and late March shipment to Hull, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's final rate of 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but 1-32d. higher for Bank Remittance at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4¼ for Demand, and apparently a plentiful supply of Merchants' Bills coming out at 1s. 4 1-32d., the rate was quickly raised to 1s. 4 1-16d., at which we also hear of a little having been done; but the market may be called quiet at the close thereat.

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight, 1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight, 1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight, 1·69.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded materially in Fours, which were quoted in the earlier part of the afternoon at 105½ for cash, and 105 5-16 for the settling day on the 30th inst. and though the feeling was at one time strong at the decline, a further drop of 3-16 per cent. took place before the close, the cash price leaving off at 105 5-16. For 4½ per Cent. 105 is now named.

SHARES has been in less enquiry again; but in Cotton Mill scrip we note an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in several concerns at our quotations. Munmar Press shares have declined Rs. 7½; and Volkarts' Press are Rs. 10 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th March as compared with the statement of the 27th February 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 27. Rs.	Mar. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	49,32,197	53,01,577
Do. do. at Branches.....	39,97,701	48,38,435
Other Deposits	2,91,17,625	3,22,65,038
Post Bills	4,914	4,914
Cash Credits, undrawn	34,90,240	41,60,428
Rs. ..	5,50,42,737	5,99,39,392
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	71,87,926	74,12,026
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,57,694	84,86,655
Loans do. do. do.	76,68,088	75,39,750
Current Accounts overdrawn	931	403
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,74,67,343	1,72,67,329
Stamps, &c.	21,017	21,189
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,383		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000	3,92,412	3,92,383
Bullion	689	689
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,45,944	2,55,515
Cash and Currency Notes	1,37,00,696	1,85,63,582
Rs. ..	5,50,42,737	5,99,39,392

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 6.

10 p.m.	74·3

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	79·7
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	83·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—MUDGE—Feb 11, at the Church of St, Mary the Virgin, Ringmer, Sussex, Rev C D P Davies, M A, son of late Rev C G Davies, sometime Vicar of Tewkesbury and Hon Canon of Gloucester, to Jessie Frances, daughter of the late J W Mudge, M D, of Ringmer, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H M, Indian Army.

HOWARD—BAKER—Feb 12, at St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead, Joseph William, son of G. Howard, of Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, to Violet, daughter of Major-General R Baker, M S C, Retd, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

BIRDWOOD—February 16, at Cheltenham, Lydia, widow of the late General Christopher Birdwood, Bombay Army, aged 76.

CAMPBELL—Feb 18, at Cairo, Sir George Campbell, M P., K C S I, D C L, late B C S.

CARTER—Feb 11, at Clevedon, Euphemia, wife of Capt H J W Carter, Bengal Army, Retired.

CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE—Feb 14, Capt J S Cave-Browne-Cave, late of the King's Own Yorkshire L I, aged 32.

CHILL—Feb 13, at Tollington-park, N, Rebecca Chill, widow of A W Chill, Barrister, India.

DENYS—Feb 8, at Veytaux, Switzerland, Nina, widow of F H Denys, Lieut, Bombay Lancers, aged 68.

ELLIS—Feb 14, at Blackheath, Elizabeth Ellis, many years resident in Calcutta, aged 101.

HALDANE—Feb 13, at Blackheath, S E, Lieut-Col G H J Haldane, late 6th Regt, son of late Gen E Haldane, Madras N I, aged 55.

JONES—Feb 12, at Doughty-street, W C, R Jones, formerly Professor in Presidency College, Calcutta, aged 82.

LOWDELL—Feb 10, at St. Leonards, Caroline Georgiana, wife of Surg-Major Lowdell, late H M Indian Army.

MORSE—Feb 8, at Geneva, Ada Lilla, wife of Col H C Morse, B S C.

O'DONEL—Feb 8, at Westbourne-park, Jane, widow of late Lieut-Col H O'Donell, Bengal Army, aged 85.

OSBORN—Feb 15, at Crawley, Col H R Osborn, late 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 58.

PLOWDEN—Feb 10, at Paris, Rose Louisa Chichellans, daughter of late A. U. C Plowden.

ROPER—Feb 16, at Winchester, Charlotte Lydia, widow of Sir H Roper, formerly Chief Justice, Bombay, and daughter of late Hon and Rev F P Bouverie.

WYNYARD—Feb 13, at Cannes, W Wynyard, late B C S, of Hursley, near Winchester, aged 75.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892.

THE London County Council elections have, on this occasion, been fought on party lines. In the first elections three years since party politics were by common consent excluded, and Lord Rosebery in spite of his Liberalism was returned for the City. The elections, as a whole, however, gave a large majority to the "Progressists," who were pledged to a progressive policy, while the "Moderates" were a very moderate minority indeed. The majority made what was considered a tyrannous use of its power, and in selecting twenty Aldermen—who will survive the present council and carry on the civic tradition into the next—only one Moderate was named, all the rest being staunch Progressists. As the time for the new elections approached this and other high-handed measures were made the ground for an appeal to the Conservative element in the metropolis—which has been able to secure more than three-fourths of the Parliamentary representation—to come to the rescue of the Moderates. The challenge was taken up, and a Progressist programme issued to the ratepayers by the London Liberal and Radical Union to fight the battle on party lines. The new programme includes the acquisition of the tramways by the Council, the control of the water-supply, additional powers from Parliament for these and other purposes, and the right to tax groundrents which have not hitherto contributed to the rates. Lord Rosebery declined to stand again for the City. As the elections are no longer to be fought on non-party lines he would, of course, have had no chance of success in the City. The importance of the issue placed before the metropolitan ratepayers was recognised on all sides, for it could not fail to be regarded as a test of the feeling amongst the Parliamentary constituencies. The *Times* amongst other papers took—or perhaps deemed it useful to affect to take—this view of the situation in order to bring the Conservative electors to the polls. The telegram states that the elections have resulted largely in favour of the Progressists, and that Lord Rosebery has been elected by the district of Finsbury. Whether his Lordship's success in that district will strengthen the hopes or the position of Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, who has been wooing the electors with such enduring patience, is a question which at this distance it is not easy to answer. But the result of the trial of strength between the two parties in the metropolitan area which returns sixty-six members to Parliament, has a political as well as a deep municipal significance. The Progressist programme appears to have received the ratification of the London ratepayers, and has, as might have been expected, secured the workmen's vote, which has in a great measure, decided the elections.

Sir John Lubbock, who succeeded Lord Rosebery in the Chairmanship of the Council, deemed the "somewhat startling" programme of so much importance that he reproduced it *in extenso* in an article on the government of London which he has contributed to the February number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The proposals are so sweeping that the Chairman of the Council—who is himself a glutton for work—considers that they would involve an accession of labour and responsibility which would inevitably crush an already over-burdened body. He sought consolation in the hope that even the London Liberal and Radical Union, from which the manifesto emanated, does not desire to impose, all at once, the new duties set forth in so much detail, but desires to make known what they wish to see gradually effected. The machinery of the Council is far from perfect. Called into existence by the Act of 1888, it had to improvise everything. Never before in human history were one hundred and forty individuals—for the most part unknown to each other—suddenly brought together and directed to administer the affairs of a metropolis containing five millions of people, and raise and expend a revenue of £3,234,000 a year. They had to govern London in a sense very different from that in which Parliament governs the country; Parliament leaves the work of administration to sixteen ministers, the heads of departments; the estimates are voted once for all, and the money is then applied without reference to the House of Commons as to details. The County Council must vote and deal with every item of expenditure exceeding in amount £50. The whole work is parcelled out amongst nineteen committees, which, have no link except the weekly meeting of the Council. This system, which Lord Rosebery pronounced to be anomolous, Sir John Lubbock regards as incompatible with good and efficient administration. There is really no executive, and the work must be and is faulty and inconsistent. It is just as if there were no ministers for carrying on the work of the Government, and committees undertook to administer the War Office, the Admiralty—and we may also suggest the India Office—and make a weekly report to the House of Commons, and take a separate vote for every £50 expended! Every appointment even down to that of a door-keeper, the opening of a new door into a park, the purchase of iron hurdles, the returfing of a grass plot, has to be reported on by a committee and voted on by the Council. Sir John Lubbock confesses that he has often had grave doubts as to whether with such a system it would be possible to get through any business at all. The measure of success which has been achieved—and it has not been altogether inconsiderable—he attributes to the good fortune of the Council in having Lord Rosebery as the first chairman, his firmness and tact and commanding personal influence surmounting or turning many difficulties, and also to the fact that the bulk of the members are men of business and of wide experience, of great ability, who though each absolutely convinced of the truth of his own convictions are animated by a spirit of forbearance, and they are, one and all, desirous that the Council should succeed in a business sense. It is an obvious reflection that all the inconveniences and dangers which have been experienced in the London County Council could not have arisen, had the Act provided for the appointment of a Chief of the Executive, who would have relieved the individual members of the purely administrative duties. In Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner enables the work to be carried on by the different departments free from that risk of general chaos which Sir John Lubbock foresees, and to avert which he recommends measures which tend to substitute personal for divided responsibility. For instance instead of the Council nominating the different committees, which in their turn elect their own chairmen, he would have the Council select the chairman, who in his turn should select as his colleagues the men most fitted for the special work. It may be doubted however, whether every chairman would be of Sir John Lubbock's opinion that it would be best in his own interest to have his committee composed of men of different parties, so that he might have the advantage of their support when laying his report before the Council.

The real need is an administrative head for the executive work. The Chairman of the Council does not hold that position. He is not a Speaker, or a Prime Minister, or Leader of the House; Lord Rosebery suggested that he might be made something of all three, but at present as his Lordship characteristically remarked, he is very much in the position of an elected judge in a Western mining community; he must be a rough and tumble sort of official ready to put his hand to any kind of work that has to be done at the moment. Neither Sir John Lubbock nor Lord Rosebery appear to have been aware that the French Councils General—the exact counterpart of the English County Councils, which are almost copied from them—are provided with machinery substantially analogous to that of the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay, for carrying on the executive work while the Council discusses and controls. The French Prefects and the staff of engineers, sanitary officers, etc., prepare details and carry out the work which the Councils sanction and finance. Sir John Lubbock is fully alive to the anomalies and dangers of the present system. He takes for granted that the existing Act must be amended, and the constitution of the Council improved, but in the meanwhile he submits proposals for facilitating the work of the eighteen or nineteen committees. The demands of the Progressist programme are that the Act of 1888 shall be amended so as to confer on the London Council all the powers now possessed by any city in the Kingdom; that the Council should have powers to hold inquiries and promote Bills for all purposes of water-supply, gas-supply, electric lighting, the control of the river and the docks, markets, tramways, railways, burial-grounds and of review traffic within the Council's jurisdiction. The control of the police is also demanded. A labour registration office, a statistical department, authority to license hackney carriages, their conductors and drivers, hawkers, pedlars, and lodging-houses are all in the list. The control of London charities, the power to compel all owners of freehold leasehold property to register it at the Council's office and the control of assessment and valuation are claimed. The Sir John Lubbock is evidently aghast these proposals, but he charitably suggests that the appearance of confiscation which they wear is unintentional, and that there is no real desire to rob those who have invested their savings in gas, water-works, tramways, docks, and the like. They only mean, he thinks, that the ratepayers should, on taking over such works, be called on to pay what is fair and reasonable. All the same he is perturbed at the temerity of the proposal that the Council should not only take over but work the gas and water-supply, not only to purchase but work the tramways, provide and manage workmen's dwellings, take over and work the docks. This, he very rightly says, would constitute the London County Council the most gigantic trading establishment the world has ever seen; a sort of "London Limited" with the ratepayers as shareholders. How is this Joint Stock Company to carry on business? In the first place by zealously "controlling the increase of all large salaries;" the Progressists apparently concurring in the opinion of Mr. Gordon Bennett that brains can be had anywhere for four shillings a pound. In the next place for the working man, hours of labour are to be shortened and liberal wages to be paid. In this respect the Council is not only to set an example but to insist on all contractors paying Union rates and observing Union rules. Sir John opines that the Council has quite enough to do without becoming a municipal Whiteley, and one might suppose that there are few who do not agree with him. The result of the elections which leaves the Progressists an indisputable majority in the Council would seem to show, however, that the ratepayers of London do not to any great extent share his misgivings on the subject of a grand experiment in Municipal Socialism.

OF the two Indian Bills which engaged the attention of the House of Lords on the 15th February—the Councils Bill and the Officers' Leave Bill—the latter is the one that will be least approved of in this country. People here are very doubtful of its necessity; but they are not at all doubtful as to the inconvenience that it will cause. When the Duke of Connaught went home for the Jubilee celebration in 1887, Imperial reasons of a very intelligible character were cited in justification of a statutory departure from usage. But nothing that the Government have yet been able to urge has shown that that purely exceptional precedent need be followed. It is not often that a prince of the blood has an Indian command, and if by any chance a similar set of circumstances should again arise a similar way out of the difficulty could be found. The present Bill, however, is meant, not to allow the occasional leave home of Indian Commanders-in-Chief who may happen to be members of the Royal Family, but to remove existing prohibitions upon home-going by the Viceroy, the Commanders-in-Chief in India, Bombay, and Madras, the two Provincial Governors, and the three Provincial Lieutenant-Governors. The justification alleged is the advantage that it will be to the public service if the Secretary of State for India is empowered to summon any one of these high officers to confer with him in St. James's Park whenever he thinks that the public interest demands it. Now we cannot think of any great advantage that can result from the exercise of that power by the Secretary of State; but it is easy to conjecture the disadvantages that may attend upon it. If the introduction of the telegraph had not been contemporaneous with that of rapid steam communication it might have been possible to say much for the innovation. But the two came almost together, and for purely consultative purposes the telegraph wire has greatly reduced the relative value of steam communication. It is not sufficient to say that the existing prohibitions belong to a time when the voyage to India occupied six months. When the journey was as formidable an undertaking as that there was no telegraph, and we managed to get on, not only without personal consultation between the Home Government and the Indian superior authorities, but without those consultations at the ends of a wire in which decisions fateful for India and for the Empire are now and then taken. Personal consultation in emergency may be an excellent thing, but then, as Lord Northbrook pointed out, "if circumstances of great emergency were meant, surely when such circumstances arose was the very time when those high officers ought to remain in India." Does Lord Cross mean that when a Russian corps d'armee is moving upon Herat he would like to have Lord Roberts at White-hall to discuss with him the ways and means of dealing with the situation? Or does he think, to suggest another hypothetical case, that the famine in the South Deccan districts would be better dealt with if Lord Harris were given the advantage of an afternoon chat with the Secretary of State upon the best way of mitigating the distress? If the project has anything in it it ought to bear putting in the form of concrete hypothesis. But it will not, and this is precisely what makes us doubt its wisdom and its necessity. Lord Salisbury says that owing to the prohibition which it is now sought to remove, it is sometimes found difficult to fill these high civil and military offices. The answer to that assertion should be very simple. If any one objects to undertaking the Government of Bombay, for example, because he cannot get a holiday at home in addition to his cold-weather tours and his six months in the hills, he robs the Presidency of very little by declining to be its Governor. The Prime Minister would not have used that argument if he had considered the picturesque and healthy variety in which an Indian Governor's career is cast. Nor can he have thought of the disadvantage which would attend a break in the authority of administration every time a Viceroy or a Provincial Governor was summoned home or caused himself to be summoned home. Government have at the last moment agreed to exempt the Viceroy from the operation of the Bill. Had not this been done the effect would have been curious. The Viceroy is his own Foreign Minister, working with a departmental secretary. The arrangement may be good or bad; but there it is, and we should like to know where the responsibility for foreign affairs would have rested while the Viceroy was at home, discussing with the Secretary of State any subject upon which that Minister might have wished to take counsel with him. There is no branch of the administration which would not have been similarly affected had the Bill remained in its original form; for although a *locum tenens* would have been formed for the absent Viceroy—would he have been the senior Member of Council, or the senior of the Provincial Governors?—the interregnum would necessarily have been a time of reduced energy at the head-quarters of Government, and all initiative on important questions would have been checked. We can appreciate the inconvenience and loss of Governmental strength which would attend upon the operation of the proposed measure; but we fail to see what advantage would arise from it. Nor have the Government produced any evidence in proof of its necessity. For anything we know not a single high officer, past or present, in India, has ever asked for the change, and the solitary ex-Viceroy who has spoken about it, Lord Northbrook, has emphatically condemned it. We shall have no reason to complain if in the storm and stress of party warfare in the last session of a dying Parliament, the Indian Officers' Bill is conveniently swept aside.

ALARMING Reports of the rabbit-pest reach us from Australia. Lord Jersey and the Hon. Mr. Copeland, Minister for Lands in New South Wales, during a recent tour in the western territory, drove out into the districts with a view to inspecting the land in which the rabbit-pest has prevailed, and a distressful scene presented itself. In the Cobar district, despite all its efforts to kill them, the rabbits have increased to such an extent that the whole district is monopolised by them to the wholesale wiping out of stock and herbage. The common containing ninety thousand acres, and stocked with between six and seven hundred head of cattle, was at the time of their visit bare and desolate. A year ago, there was magnificent feed upon it; now it is a desert, and for seventeen miles, through which the Governor drove, the country presented the same aspect. Twenty-seven inches of rain had fallen through the year, and sixteen would have been quite sufficient to produce magnificent feed and carry the live-stock over all their wants. But it was found that besides every blade of grass having gone, all edible scrub had been ring-barked, and in many instances the bark from the branches to the height of about six feet from the ground had been nibbled off. Mile after mile of devastated country the party drove through, without any relief to the monotonous picture except occasional carcases of starved animals lying by the wayside, and rabbits, numbers of which had scarcely strength enough left to run at the approach of the vehicles. In one spot some five hundred acres had been fenced in for the establishment of a homestead, but it had been deserted, the rabbits being left in possession, and these wretched creatures having denuded everything of the least particle of nourishment were themselves dying of starvation. There was, it appears, a noticeable absence of bird life, the rabbits and a few starving sheep only being left in the fields, the latter presenting a pitiable sight. Spurred on by hunger after consuming the grass the rabbits emigrate to other districts but not until they have consumed leaves and young branches, for necessity has developed their ability to climb and they can scale the nets which are spread to arrest their progress. Mr. Copeland's visit, it was eagerly hoped by the holders of the land, would result in measures for the amelioration of their condition. Upon the land increases of rental had been imposed by the Land Board, of which he is the head, and it was claimed by the selectors that apart from the rental altogether they give an equivalent for present occupation by materially alleviating the devastation caused by rabbits. The local governments do all which at present appears possible to grapple with the pest throughout Australia, but it is found that nets and poisoned water and other devices only serve in circumscribed areas, and are useless in large tracts. There has, as may be imagined, been no lack of ingenious suggestion for the destruction of these mischievously prolific pests. The Minister for Lands told the Cobar people the other day that he had received no fewer than 1878 specifics for destroying rabbits, and of these schemes seventy were by electricity and five by prayer. Meantime we hear of a wonderful trap by which over fifteen hundred rabbits were caught in a few hours. A Sydney paper has a very unpleasant account of the way in which this particular trap was used. "An exciting and pitiable scene of slaughter ensued, we are told, the rabbits being hurled through the air into the middle of the dam, and maimed, brained, jumped on and kicked out of existence. Many of those thrown into the dam succeeded in swimming to the bank, but only to be promptly crushed. They whimpered, dodged, got behind posts, attempted to hide under dead bodies of previous victims, but to no purpose, and before long they were all knocked on the head, thrown into heaps, and counted." It is not surprising to learn that the Governor, Lord Jersey, did not appear to like witnessing the proceeding. But perhaps he liked still less to see the seventeen miles of fruitful land which the fecund rodent had made barren.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The composition of the London County Council is virtually unchanged. The workmen's vote in a great measure aided the result and many candidates were returned, who are in favour of the landlord and tenant sharing the rates.

LATER.

The latest returns of the election for the London County Council show that the Progressists have gained a majority of sixty votes being an increase of thirty over the last elections.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Lord Salisbury proposes to open the whole of the Behring Sea outside the thirty miles Zone from the Pribyloff Islands to indiscriminate sealing, limiting the catch within the Zone to thirty thousand.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Miners' Federation is unyielding, and a paralysis of industry in every manufacturing centre is impending.

The strike is causing great privation among the poorer classes everywhere throughout the Kingdom.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir William Gregory, former Governor of Ceylon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves will proceed to Aden on the 12th instant. At Aden his Excellency will inspect the harbour defence; afterwards visit Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, and leave Aden for Bombay on the 22nd, arriving on the 27th idem.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

Nothing has been heard of the dacoits near the Than hills. Detachments of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, under Lieutenant Bannerman, are still stationed at Than and Wadhwan in case of a fresh outbreak.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant West, Gloster Regiment, attached to the 18th Bombay Grenadiers, has been granted six months' leave, to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Jourdain, West Lancashire Regiment, has assumed the command of the station of Sitabuldi, *vice* Lieutenant Shewell, 23rd Infantry ordered to proceed to Rajkote.

Captain Nurse, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Bhuj, *vice* Lieutenant Whyte, transferred to the Political Department.

Captain Peirs, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been selected to be Cantonment Magistrate of Jacobabad.

Captain Devitt, Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £216 per annum from 3rd April.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has postponed his departure for England, until the 25th instant.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE ANDAMANS.

Colonel H. M. T. Horsford, Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Andamans; the post to which Surgeon-Major Leth bridge was originally nominated.

LORD ROBERT'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

There is no likelihood that Lord Roberts will go home this year as it is improbable that the India Officers Bill, under which his Excellency could be summoned to England, will be passed in time to admit of his travelling before the hot weather has set in. His Excellency, therefore, has given up all idea of visiting Europe.

RUMOUR OF TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.

There is no truth in the Srinagar rumour that Government intend to send a large force next summer to the Gilgit frontier to occupy the military cantonment at Gujhal. The rumour probably owes its origin to the measures now being taken to secure the transport of full supplies to Gilgit as soon as the passes are open.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

The Wheeler Commission was concluded on Saturday. The Commissioners will propably present their report to Government to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 5.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 6.

The Gwalior (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 7.

The s.s. Briadisi (extra) arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this evening.

PENANG, MARCH 7.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s.s. Elektra, from Hongkong, left this port for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 7.

French mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived. O. L. Mail steamer Ormuz from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 11-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95¼ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 11-16
4½ per cent. „	68⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	41 7-16

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission assembled again in the Council Hall to-day. The following evidences were recorded :—

Rao Saheb Thakar, Mamlatdar, examined, said that there was no difference between the ryots in Nassick and Ahmednagar. The ryots in Nagar were rather better off. They said the Act is good as it gave them some relief and enabled them to get clear off their old debts and exempted their lands from attachment. The reduction of interest is also important. Most of the ryots, whose lands were mortgaged, have obtained decrees for redemption. The ryots are now mostly free from debts, but they contracted debts when the season was not favourable. Witness further said that when the rate of interest was agreed between the parties, it ought not to be interfered with. It depends on competition and by competition it is lowered down. Exemption of lands from attachment and sale in execution on money-decrees acts harshly on the sowcars. There is no difference between inam villages and other villages. Registration is a security against fraud and fabrication of document. There would be great danger if registration were suddenly abolished. The conciliation system was very good, but the ryots thought they get more advantage by going to courts. In many cases land is transferred without transfer being recorded in the Collector's office, although a deed of sale has been passed. The cost of marriage among agriculturists now is about the same as it was before. Agriculturists now lend more money in small amounts. It would be advisable to introduce registration in districts were it does not exist. Now the ryots can reap their harvest before the time comes for the payment of the Government assessment, therefore, there is no necessity for them to borrow to pay Government.

Rao Saheb Balwant Sitaram Naik, Mamlatdar deposed that the condition of the ryots in Sholapur and Satara is now better than before the Act was introduced. The proportion of the ryots in debt is not much. They find more difficult to borrow and hence they manage with less money; but it is not permanent, they are getting into debt now, using their lands to raise money, and more land is passing out of the hands of agriculturists. The number of sale and mortgage deeds are increasing. In the Inam villages people are free from debts as the Inamdar is kind to the people and postpones the payment of the assessment if they cannot pay owing to bad seasons. The conciliation system is not popular nor unpopular. The registration system is appreciated to a certain extent, but in some cases it causes unnecessary expense. Registration gives protection against fraud. When there was a severe famine in Satara the sowcars did not assist the ryots in any way. They ceased to lend money, and Government fed the ryots to some extent and employed them on relief works. The agriculturist-sowcars are now increasing. Giving conciliators the power of enforcing the defendants to appear is not favourable. There were complaints against the honesty of village registrars.

Rao Saheb Joglekar, Mamlatdar, said that the condition of the agriculturists is improved, and their liabilities are now less. In Barsi most of the ryots are independent of borrowing money. Barsi is a rich place. In Barsi the conditions are such that if the ryots were once freed of their debt they would not likely run into it again. The period of limitation, prescribed by the Act, has induced the sowcars to wait longer for their money. The sowcars are very cunning. The conciliation system is a good one, but some conciliators are not good men. The people are spending more money on funerals, marriages, and pilgrimages.

Rao Saheb Namjoshi, said that he did not approve of the Act, and intended to relieve the ryots from debts at a time when legislation thought it necessary, but was not intended to give any permanent relief as the sowcars in some districts have been ruined. When the Act was considered the revenue system was left out. Those who were sowcars are now becoming agriculturists, and other agriculturists becoming really slaves to others. Witness further said that his idea is that all local boards and municipalities should make education compulsory. Education means opening the mind really. He was not aware that the whole peasantry of France are as indebted as the ryots of the Deccan. Improvident habits of the people, their ignorance, and lack of education, and Government revenue system have all combined to bring about this state of indebtedness, and administrative reforms are necessary to remedy the present state of things. The Government should make the levy of the revenue less rigid. The conciliation system has done the people some good. Witness further said that he would abolish the whole of the Act, but would introduce one or two of its provisions into general law. He approved of the way in which the principle of conciliation is given effect to the Act. The registration system was good.

Mr. Natu Inamdar, money-lender, said that he disapproved of the general principle of the Act regarding cutting down interest; as it would tell on the sowcars in villages, who trade upon borrowed capital.

VICE-ADMIRAL the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed to be Commander-in-Chief on the China station.

MR. AHRLE, photographer, at the special request of Lady Harris, attended at Malabar Point yesterday, and took a series of groups of the Fancy Fete and stall-holders. One of the principal groups represents her Excellency and about a hundred and fifty stall-holders and others attending the fete.

IT was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Bombay Corporation, on the motion of Mr. P. Mehta, in regard to the Grant Road Hospital, that Government be informed that the action of the Municipal Commissioner be taken independently of the Corporation, and that the President be requested to point out to Government that the demand must have been made under misapprehension as the Corporation were not liable in respect of it.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Shukur Badshah Effendi as Turkish Consul at Madras.

WE hear that there is a brisk demand for seats at the evening concert of Guzerati music, which Mr. Kabraji is organising for Thursday evening at the Town Hall, in aid of the Leper Home, and at which their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris have promised to be present.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

IN keeping with the weather the political atmosphere has suddenly become very disturbed. On Monday night there was a blizzard outside and inside the House of Commons. Whatever the inward meaning of the rather narrow escape of the Government in the division on Mr. Sexton's Home Rule amendment, the result is unfortunate for the Unionist party on the eve of a General Election. The organs of the Ministry accuse their opponents of being guilty of another dirty trick—a phrase that, like others of a similar character, is becoming common in our party warfare—but there does not seem to be any substantial basis for the accusation, at least so far as the leaders are concerned. Mr. M'Laren assures us that he moved the closure entirely off his own bat—probably at the suggestion of some astute brother member like Mr. Labouchere—and if the Unionists did not wish the debate to stop they could have defeated the motion. The fact is that the Conservative whips were caught napping, and it is not a favourable omen for the administration that within a week of the opening of Parliament they should have beaten their opponents by such a small majority as 21. We are told that to the severity of the elements and the fact that many members are in a delicate state of health, must be attributed the diminution of the Unionist forces at a critical moment; but I am not aware that individually the supporters of Lord Salisbury are physically weaker than the followers of Mr. Gladstone, nor does it appear that the average of sickness is greater on the one side than the other. I am afraid that this explanation does not cover the ground entirely. So staunch an upholder of the present Government, the *Quarterly*, warned its party that it would not be easy to bring up the knights of the shires who have no intention for this or that reason to continue their public career after this Parliament gives up the ghost. It is notorious that many of the Conservative M. P.s who have decided to retire into private life are displeased with their leaders for not sticking more firmly to the principles they have always professed. Another and not uninfluential section of the Ministerial host is discouraged by certain recent appointments. Others again are chafing under the yoke of the Liberal Unionists, who have not been made more agreeable to their allies by the feverish haste of Mr. Chamberlain last night to disclaim responsibility for the much attacked Irish Local Government Bill which Mr. Balfour introduced yesterday.

We move rapidly, and the excitement caused by the Ministerial check of Monday night, together with the opprobrium heaped upon the head of our chief Parliamentary "slogger" for his convenient absence when Mr. John Redmond was putting awkward questions, have almost been forgotten in the stir created by the animated proceedings of last night. The Opposition showed their contempt for the Government proposals in a manner verging on absolute rudeness, and although, as Mr. Courtney suggested, it might have been better to wait "until the Bill is printed before denouncing it in such a wholesale way, no further time is required to prove that it cannot pass without considerable modifications. The cumulative vote does not appear to be acceptable to anyone, and all are agreed that the Government have made a mistake in introducing the clause giving two Assize Judges the power of suppressing refractory County Councils. The delight of the Unionists at the spectacle presented the other night by Mr. J. Redmond's attack upon Sir W. Harcourt has been short-lived. Nobody spoke more strongly against the Local Government Bill than Mr. Redmond, and it almost looks as if one effect of the Ministerial scheme would be to reunite the two wings of the Irish Nationalists. The *Standard*, which now probably regrets that it abandoned its hostility to any Irish Local Government Bill being brought in by the existing Ministry, is constrained to admit that "a better and more workable mode of preventing gross abuse might undoubtedly have been devised." Another Unionist journal, the *Daily Chronicle*, describes this particular provision as a "grotesque excrescence." The Government appear to be in a tight place. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Balfour's strategy will enable them to emerge without any serious loss of credit. Mr. Morley appealed to the Government to dissolve on their new Irish measure, but whether he really wished them to take him at his word is open to doubt. In spite of all the clamour for a dissolution, I am told that no one really is anxious that it should take place at once. The Conservatives, after Rossendale and some other untoward events, do not think the moment favourable for an appeal to the country. The Liberals would rather wait until their preparations were more advanced; and the Nationalists dread to face the Irish people while the split in their party is unhealed. Circumstances may, however, precipitate a crisis, and Easter see us in the thick of the fiercest electoral struggle of our time.

An Indian debate has apparently not much more attraction for the hereditary branch of the Legislature than it has for the popular chamber. When Viscount Cross rose, on Monday afternoon, to move the second reading of his badly-used Councils Bill there were less than a dozen peers on the Opposition side, and about twenty, including members of the Government, on the Ministerial benches. Previous to making his speech Lord Cross had been conversing for some time on the front Opposition bench with Lord Herschell, who, it will be remembered, took some interest in the measure when it was previously before the House of Lords. The Earl of Kimberley was supported by Lord Herschell and Viscount Oxenbridge, the Liberal whip. The Marquis of Ripon was absent, and the Earl of Northbrook, more modest than his Unionist friends in "another place," sat below the gangway, where he was joined later by the Earl of Derby. While the Secretary of State for India was making a statement as to the chequered history of the Bill in what the unkind "A. K. H. B." would call his "extraordinarily ordinary" manner, the Marquis of Salisbury was sitting on the Woolsack chatting with the Hogarthian Lord Chancellor. As I was leaving I met the cartoonist, Mr. F. B. Gould, going to the Press Gallery of the Lords. It is unfortunate that he was not a trifle earlier. He missed a good subject for his lively pencil. Lord Salisbury seems to be growing stouter every day, and Lord Halisbury's features as he ages are becoming even more Hogarthian. I hope it is not disrespectful to say that the "Lord High Jobber" as the Laboucherians are fond of styling him, is the most comical and undignified-looking Chancellor that could be imagined. He is good-tempered, however, and appears to be popular. When Lord Kimberley rose Lord Salisbury paid him the compliment of breaking off his chat with the Keeper of the Queen's Conscience and hurrying to his vacant seat listened intently to the few words offered by the temporary leader of the Opposition. Both Lord Kimberley and Lord Northbrook, who followed, blessed the Bill as a step in the right direction, but they strongly urged—so strongly as almost to suggest a suspicion that the Government were not in earnest—that it should be passed into law without further delay. The Prime Minister candidly recognised the fact that all parties desire to popularise the Legislative Councils and to bring them more into harmony with the civil life of the people, but care, said Lord Salisbury, must be taken, lest by the application of Occidental machinery there is brought in, not the strong and effective elements of Indian society, but the artificial influence of the weakly elements that we have ourselves created. The *Times* in a leading article on the Bill makes Lord Salisbury say that "care must be taken lest by the application of *Occidental* machinery there should be brought in, not the strong and effective elements of Indian society, but the artificial influence of the *wealthy* elements," two rather curious misprints to occur in such a place. The whole debate if debate it can be called, did not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

Subsequently Viscount Cross moved the second reading of the Bill enabling certain high officials—the Governor-General, the Governors, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governors—to come home for short periods without losing their posts. There was not the same unanimity respecting the merits of this novel piece of legislation. Lord Northbrook, who, although a firm supporter of the Unionist Government is not afraid of taking an idependent line on Indian questions, opposed the measure, and expressed the opinion widely entertained that it was not justified by any public necessity. He criticised it also in detail, but he objected to it on principle. Lord Salisbury's speech in reply did not, one may suppose, remove Lord Northbrook's misgivings as to the wisdom of the measure. Lord Salisbury is so accustomed, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to summoning from a foreign capital an ambassador whom he wishes to consult about some difficult point, but he, I believe, does not frequently ask the British Minister at Pekin to come to England to talk over matters. It is one thing to send for an Ambassador from Paris, and another thing to send for a Viceroy from Calcutta. Lord Kimberley shared Lord Northbrook's doubts, especially as to making the Bill applicable to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India, though he did not press his opposition to a division. The Committee stage is put down for Monday, and in the meantime the Government will have an opportunity of considering whether it would not be better to drop the Bill. It is not safe to prophesy, but I should say that the chances of the measure passing the House of Commons this sessions are rather remote. Some highly imaginative person has invented a rumour to the effect that the East India Officers Bill has been framed to meet the convenience of an illustrious personage, whose name is frequently mentioned in connection with the reversion of Lord Robert's high post! I should mention that during the conversation on the Councils Bill, the collective wisdom of the House of Commons was represented in the pen set apart for M.P.s by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Samuel Smith.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, on whose shoulders the mantle of Mr. Bradlaugh has not fallen, has been in evidence again this week. His amendment to the Address, which I quoted last week, came on on Friday night, but in a rather mutilated fashion. Whether the Speaker had interfered or not I am not in a position to say, but probably he did. At any rate Mr. MacNeill had to confine himself to the one point of what he considers the inequality of appointments in the public service. I had not the privilege of hearing either Mr. MacNeill's speech or Mr. Curzon's reply, but I received a picturesque description of the encounter from an Irish colleague of the member for Donegal. "It is a pity you were not in the House," said Mr. MacNeill's friend. "Curzon knocked MacNeill into saucepans, as we say in Ireland." The new Under-Secretary amused some of his friends by his *non-chalance*. He carelessly leaned on the table and banged the familiar box as if he were another old Parliamentary hand. Sir Richard Temple, without whom no Indian debate of any sort would be complete, was briefer than usual, but what his observations wanted in length they gained in candour. He reminded the House that the natives of India, "though they might be equal to us in intellect and equal, of course, before the law, and in Courts of Justice, were not equal to us in courage and powers in the battlefield or in administrative energy and capacity in field and Government." Mr. MacNeill, smarting under the castigation he received from the triumphant Mr. Curzon, had not courage to divide the House upon his amendment, but after two days' brooding over his grievance against the Junior Minister went down to Westminster to make a personal explanation. The Speaker good-naturedly allowed the well-meaning but impulsive Professor to unburthen his soul, and those who were present say that the scoring was not on this occasion all on the side of Mr. Curzon, who did not seem to relish the comparison made between him and his clever predecessor. "I can make allowance for the hon. gentleman's youth and inexperience," Mr. MacNeill is said to have remarked, at the same time assuming a most patronizing tone. Mr. Norton of Madras will perhaps be astonished to find that he was described by his friend Mr. MacNeill as "a well-known and distinguished Indian Civil Servant, Mr. Eardley-Wilmot," that is if the report in the *Morning Post* is accurate. A greater man than Mr. MacNeill—Sir W. W. Hunter—once made the same mistake as to the name, but he never imagined that a gentleman entertaining Mr. Eardley Norton's views could be a "well-known and distinguished Indian Civil Servant." If Mr. MacNeill wishes to set himself up as an authority on Indian questions, he should take the trouble to master the facts. At present he does not know even the A B C of what may be called the Congress case, let alone the case for the other side. The Indian Nationalists are unfortunate in their Parliamentary spokesmen. Mr. MacNeil has another question down for to-night about the same matter.

The death of Sir George Campbell has removed a remarkable figure from the House of Commons, and is generally regretted, although he more than anyone else made the average M.P. feel what an extremely ignorant person he is. There were few topics that came up for discussion in Parliament about which "Sir George"—there was only one "Sir George" in public life—could not talk and talk sensibly. Unfortunately his voice and style, to say nothing of the *cacoethes loquendi* that was so marked in recent sessions earned for him the unenviable title of the champion bore. There was no more conscientious and independent man in the legislature, but the House of Commons proved the grave of his reputation. The fact that he had served with distinction in India and written most ably about the problems of that country told against rather than for him among his commonplace stay-at-home colleagues at Westminster. People who could appreciate his abilities were pained to see an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal treated by vastly inferior men with no more consideration than they would pay to an Alpheus Cleophas Morton or a Dr. Tanner. Sir George died at Cairo. The event was quite unexpected by the public and only his immediate friends knew of his illness. The *St. James's Gazette* this evening sensibly remarks, "Sir George Campbell's true field was administration; and it was a pity that he deserted work in which he excelled most of his contemporaries for that career of politics which to him was all barren." May not the same be truly said of at least one other member of the House of Commons?

One of the Gladstonian members for Sunderland, Mr. Gourley, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that considerable dissatisfaction existed among officers of the Naval Reserve owing to an order in Council, dated 20th March, 1891, which grants precedence to officers of the Indian Marine, and if so, whether he would take steps to remove the grievance. The question was answered by the Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Forwood. It appears that the Naval Reservists have complained directly to Whitehall, but judging from Mr. Forwood's statement it has not made much impression upon the Board. The complaint seems rather fastidious, for as Mr. Forwood points out, there is only a remote possibility of the officers of the Indian Marine and the Naval Reserve serving together.

I regret to announce that the mother of Sir George and Mr. Justice Birdwood died on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of her son-in-law, General Thomson, R.E., Underwood, Cheltenham, in her 79th year. She was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, for many years one of the London Missionary Society's missionaries at Belgaum. Between 1835 and 1865 she and her large-hearted husband General Christopher Birdwood, 3rd Bombay Infantry, and for a time Commissary General, were two of the best known people in the Western Presidency. Mrs. Birdwood spoke and wrote fluently no fewer than eight native languages, including Canarese, Tamil, and Telegu; and she had a very comprehensive literary knowledge of Tamil. She was a good mathematician, a first-rate woman of business, and exceedingly popular with Indian ladies and gentleman on account of her perfect command of their speech, and acquaintance with their social etiquette. General Birdwood for his *bonhomie* was also a great favourite with them. "The people of Bombay," Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee observes in his "History of the Parsees," "will always cherish the memory of the late General Birdwood as a man of singularly pure and blameless life, and superior to all prejudices of caste, colour, and creed. He was called Maharaja by his many native friends." The reputation and popularity that the name of Birdwood has for more than two generations enjoyed in Bombay are in so small degree due to the respected and accomplished lady who has just passed away at such an advanced age. Her remains will be interred by the side of those of her husband at Pucklechurch to-morrow.

THE FANCY FETES AT MALABAR POINT.

WITH no races, and no counter-attractions to draw the people away elsewhere, there was a large attendance at the fair yesterday afternoon. From the opening of the gates at four o'clock till the close at seven, the grounds were thronged with people, both Europeans and Natives, and the ladies at their stalls appeared to do excellent business, while the amusements drew a considerable amount of patronage, the merry-go-round, the men in their tubs, and the clown gymnasts being the children's greatest attractions. Much interest centred yesterday in the shooting off of the Affinity Stakes, which commenced on Friday, at the range on the beach behind Government House. At the end the contest was very exciting, and it was probably the closeness of the shooting that unnerved some of the marksmen and made their aim less sure, for the results were not, on the whole, so satisfactory yesterday, as on Friday. The range was 50 yards, but the bull's-eye was very small, and it took very good shooting to get on the centre. It was rather remarkable to find the ladies in particular get so many bulls. Seven shots were allowed, making a possible of 35. On the first day Mrs. Von Donop topped the individual scores amongst the ladies, making only two less than the possible, while Miss Pottinger was only one point behind her. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Von Donop fell off to 28; while Miss Pottinger made only 4 less than the possible, and thus put her at the top of the ladies' list. It was, therefore, no fault of Miss Pottinger that she and her partner did not gain the prize. On the first day, as will be seen from the scores, the shooting was very close, Major and Mrs. Von Donop being first with the excellent total of 64, Miss Pottinger and Captain Cox following close upon them with 63, and Miss Howard and Mr. Gordon coming third with 62. It may be imagined, therefore, the great interest that centred in the competition when the range opened yesterday. Mrs. and Major Von Donop's proved rather disappointing to themselves and everybody else by each falling far behind their Friday's performance, only making 56, or 8 less than Friday; and bringing their total up to 120. Miss Howard and Mr. Gordon improved on this by 3. Miss Howard shot splendidly, increasing her Friday's score by 1, though Mr. Gordon dropped to 5 below the possible. Still this put them at the top of the list, so far, with 123, a difficult score to beat. None came near it till Miss Pottinger and Captain Cox began to shoot. Miss Pottinger shot steadily and with wonderful coolness, put on 31, equal to Miss Howard. This left Captain Cox only 29 to make to tie with Miss Howard and Mr. Gordon, and of course 30 to win, which, considering that he made 31 on Friday, it seemed likely he would do. It was an exciting moment; but the Captain broke down in an unaccountable way, and the grand total realised only 117, placing them but third on the list. Miss Howard and Mr. Gordon thus won the prizes, the former getting a silver umbrella handle; and the latter a silver stick handle. The following are the full scores made, and a table showing the highest individual scores made by ladies and gentlemen :—

Names.	Friday's score.		Monday's score.		Grand Total.	
Miss Howard	30	62	31	61	123	1
Mr. Gordon	32		30			
Mrs. Von Donop	33	64	28	56	120	2
Major Von Donop	31		28			
Miss Pottinger	32	63	31	54	117	3
Captain Cox	31		23			
Miss Wodehouse	31	61	25	54	115	4
Dr. Martin	30		29			
Miss A. Pearse	26	57	29	55	112	5
Mr. Cashel	31		26			
Mrs. Hensley	25	56	27	54	110	6
Mr. Stockinger	31		27			
Miss Langley	24	53	26	51	104	7
Mr. Lambert	29		25			
Mrs. Budgen	30	60	retired		89	8
Mr. Warden	30		27			
Miss Mulroney	23	52	retired		.....	
Mr. Gallagher	29					

LADIES.

1	Miss Pottinger	32	31	63
2	Mrs. Von Donop	33	28	61
3	Miss Howard	30	31	61
4	Miss Wodehouse	31	25	56
5	Miss A. Pearce	26	29	55
6	Miss Hensley	25	27	52
7	Miss Langley	24	26	50
	Mrs. Budgen	30	retired	30
	Miss Mulroney	23	retired	23

GENTLEMEN.

1	Mr. Gordon	32	30	62
2	Major Von Donop	31	28	59
3	Dr. Martin	30	29	59
4	Mr. Stockinger	31	27	58
5	Mr. Cashel	31	26	57
6	Mr. Warden	30	27	57
7	Captain Cox	31	23	54
8	Mr. Lambert	29	25	54
	Mr. Gallagher	29	retired	29

The lotteries at the various stalls also created much amusement. Tickets were not expensive, and sold well, so that there was some more excitement when the drawing began.

The following lottery tickets drew prizes, at Lady Harris's stall, which were unclaimed at the close of the fete last evening :—Nos. 31, 24, 35, 77, 53, 61, 52, 51. The following were the winning numbers at the stalls of Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Phipson, and Mrs. Hatch :—273, 197, 250, 385, 130, 400, 108, 203, 211, 225, 203, 264, 397, 249, 194, 172, 376, 394, 279, and 151. Lady Harris drew about Rs. 1,500 at her stall yesterday, Mrs. Arnot about Rs. 700, and Mrs. Bruel about the same. At the theatre over Rs. 200 were drawn at the door. This being the last day of the fetes, the proceedings will, as intimated in the advertisement, continue till a later hour than usual, dinner being served in the "Crofter's Arms," to those who wish for it.

EDISON'S IMPROVED PHONOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD, M. A., Oxon, has arrived in Bombay, and gives his first lecture on the phonograph, at the Novelty Theatre to-night, illustrated by Edison's latest and most improved instrument. As we have already remarked, this phonograph is not one requiring the ear tubes to hear the sounds it gives forth. The audience can sit comfortably in the farthest seat of the hall, and they will hear the voices of speakers coming from the phonograph and the sounds of military bands as clearly as if they were standing on the stage. Such, at any rate, is what is claimed for the new phonograph. The Professor promises, judging from the synopsis which already appeared in our advertising columns, a lecture at once instructive and amusing. It will open with humorous allusions to the Chinese legend of the Bamboophone, the talking books of the sun, Baron Munchausen's Port Horn, than all of which legends and fairy tales the real phonograph is more wonderful. He will fully explain the working of the invention and, after showing its use to all classes of business and professional men, will put it to practical use; and let his audience hear the wonderful sounds that have been bottled up and brought across the seas. We are to be treated to selections of music played long ago by the bands of the Coldstream Guards, Grenadier Guards, and other first-rate bands. The programme is certainly full of variety, and such a galaxy of talent is promised as was surely never submitted to an audience in the world. This is what the phonograph can do. This remarkable variety entertainment will include a cornetsolo by Mr. Arthur Smith, first cornet of Covent Garden Opera Company, and others by the first musicians of New York, New Zealand, and Melbourne. The famous minstrels, the Bohee Brothers, are down for a banjo duet, and Mr. E. F. James of the Royal Italian Opera is to sing a drinking song. Messrs. Chevy and Kederewski will play a cornet and piano duet from the "Gondoliers," and La Bahillara Polka will be played on piccolo and piano by Messrs. Green and Martin of the Coldstream Guards. We will have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sims Reeves sing "Queen of the Earth," and Madame Patti is to warble "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." Then the veteran comedian, Mr. John L. Toole, will tell "An 'Orrible Tale," and following that there will come selections from the Adelaide Cathedral Choir, the Christ Church Orpheus, the Jubilee Coloured Concert Company from New York. That is not half of the programme the Professor promises, but it is sufficient to show that if this phonograph produces the sounds as faithfully and as realistically as is claimed for it, there will be heard such a variety entertainment in the Novelty to-night as audience never listened to in Bombay, or in all India, before.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND ON THE PAMIRS.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 19th February, says :—

Captain Younghusband will return to India next month. He leaves England on the 18th of March, and will in all probability be posted to Gilgit, under Colonel Durand. The gallant traveller read a most interesting paper before the Society of Arts, on Wednesday night. A violent snow-storm prevented the meeting being a large one, but those who attended were able to appreciate Captain Younghusband's photographs of the cold and inhospitable regions he has visited. The title of the paper was "The Pamirs and the Neighbouring Regions." The portion of the mountain barriers on the northern frontier of India, which he wished to describe, was, he said, that round the meeting point of the Hindu Kush and Karakoram or Mustagh ranges—the apex of Central Asia, as it were, where waters divide north and south, and east and west, and which, too, was the cradle of the Aryan race, and the spot whence sprung many of the chief languages of the globe. To the north of this was the region of the Pamirs, the Bam-i-dunya—the Roof of the World—round which the three great Empires of India, China, and Russia touched each other. The region of the Pamirs consists of a succession of long, broad, open valleys running approximately parallel to each other in a general direction from north-east to south-west, and separated by low ranges of mountains rising to no considerable height above the valley bottoms. The climate is of great severity. The very lowest point of the Pamirs is 10,300 feet above sea-level and their usual average is from 13,000 to 14,000 feet. Naturally the cold at such great altitudes must be intense. The most southerly of the Pamirs is the Tagh-dum-bash, and beyond that the country changes in what Captain Younghusband described as a remarkable way. In 1889 he explored a hitherto unknown tract of land lying between the last-named Pamir and the caravan road which leads from Kashmir to Yarkand. On our maps all the valleys on the south side of the great range of the Karak of Karakoram or Mustagh mountains in this part were shown as filled up with vast glaciers, but nothing was known as to the character of the northern slopes of these mountains beyond what he had seen of them when crossing the Mustagh Pass. In 1889, however, he found glaciers on both sides, all the valleys in fact on the north as well as on the south side of this strip of 200 miles being filled up with great seas of ice. It struck Captain Younghusband that the mass of peaks round Ka, four of which are 26,000 feet high, and Ka itself over 28,000, must attract more than their proper share of the monsoon clouds coming up from India, the snow-fall consequently being greater here than in the regions on either hand, and hence this vast accumulation of glaciers, probably the most wonderful on the face of the earth. After a graphic description of these marvellous creations of nature, and the remarkable phenomena to be witnessed there, Captain Younghusband had something to say about the people, branches of the Kirghiz tribe, who sparsely populate the Pamirs. He described them as a rough, hardy race, not so tall or warlike as the tribes on our Punjab frontier, but well-built and strong, as they must necessarily be to withstand all the hardships of a winter on the bleak and barren Pamirs. The women are not ornamental, "according to our ideas of beauty," but they may be called useful, for they appear to do all the hard work. The men have indeed nothing in their character which one can admire. "One admires an Afghan," said Captain Younghusband, "for his manliness, his love of fighting, and his patriotism: one even admires the Kanguji raiders from Hunza for their boldness and enterprise; but the Kirghiz always appeared to me to have singularly little to attract one, for their whole character is too level and mild, having neither any particularly good or unusually bad traits to excite any large amount of interest in one for them." Captain Younghusband's first acquaintance with these people—not with the actual inhabitants of the Pamirs—but with their brothers and cousins—was in 1887 in the hill tracts to the north-east of Kashgar. "I was then," he said, "travelling in the simple style in which some people think that explorers always, or at any rate should always, travel. I had simply an Afghan interpreter and a Turki servant, while one pony carried all our stores and baggage. In this way we three used to ride 40 or 50 miles a day, putting up for the night with the Kirghiz in their tents. The first evening of our ride we reached a small encampment, where the only accommodation available for me was with only four ladies. This rather embarrassed me at first, for I am not very old now, and was younger still in those days. But my modesty was relieved when I found that three of the ladies were grandmothers and the fourth a great-grandmother—their various children and children's children being away with the flocks on the higher summer pasturages. I was most hospitably entertained by them, felts were laid down in the tent for me, milk and curds were brought, and to crown everything the great-grandmother insisted upon darning up some holes in my socks, which, as I had come all the way from Peking, were not in such good repairs as one would usually like to see them." It is curious Captain Younghusband pointed out with what superstition and reverence China is regarded by these Kirghiz and the inhabitants of Turkestan. The prestige of the Chinese stands very high from their having so determinedly and so frequently re-asserted their authority with such unerring certainty. "I have," he said, "interested myself much both during my journey in 1887 from end to end of Chinese Turkestan and again on my recent journeys in Kashgaria and the Pamirs in examining the way in which the Chinese rule a conquered race, and comparing it with our own methods in India. I think the first impressions of an inquirer are rather unfavourable to the Chinese. They do little or nothing for the good of the country, they seldom improve the roads or construct canals, and education, except training a few natives as interpreters in Chinese, is almost entirely neglected; few or no officials speak the language of the country, and they are consequently very largely in the hands of their native interpreters; both the Chinese and native officials accept bribes, and justice is often difficult to obtain; and, lastly, the punishments meted out are often very barbarous and cruel. Yet, in spite of all these very grave defects in their administration, I do not think that the Chinese are at all so unpopular as might be supposed. The natives have become accustomed to them, they do not look for or expect a highly-civilised administration, pure of every blemish, and they have had experience that under Mahomedan rulers, they have been quite as corruptly, or even more corruptly governed; while what has, perhaps, most weight of all with them, is the fact that under the Chinese they are much less heavily taxed than they were under their own kings. Closer inquiry, too, shows that glaring instances of oppression are not really frequent, and on the other hand cases are not unknown, where corruption has been very severely reprimanded. The cruel and barbarous punishments, too, occur but seldom. When a Chinese official does punish a man, he punishes him with extreme severity, and makes a lasting example of him; but, as far as I could ascertain, unless there was real necessity for doing so, the Chinese deal out punishment as rarely as possible. The true secret, however, of the success of the Ch

long black curls, which gave them a very wild appearance. Perhaps, the most remarkable feature about them is their capacity for endurance. They issue from their strongholds on their raiding expeditions, and cover often 200 miles of mountainous and uninhabited country, entirely on foot, and carry their own supplies for the whole distance on their backs; and I have known the cases of men carrying news of my movements to their chief in incredibly short spaces of time. Dressed in long cloaks of thick home-made woollen material, they sleep out in the open in the most intense cold and yet live upon almost nothing. I remember on one occasion giving some Kanjutis who were accompanying me 2lb. of flour each, and was told that this was a regular feast for them for three days. Another characteristic of them is their avarice. Like most people they will not do anything for nothing, but they even seem to expect to get something for doing nothing. Money they did not appear to care about, as they scarcely appreciate its value, and when I gave a few of them some rupees they asked the Gurkhas of my escort what they were worth. The Gurkhas, with a cleverness for which they are not usually remarkable, would hold out a handful of tobacco and say, "Well, if you give me a rupee I will give you this much tobacco." Those that have been towards Gilgit and Kashmir are, of course, better aware of the true value of money, and all wish something and keep demanding presents for every little service rendered. The late Chief Safdar Ali Khan was never tired of demanding things. I had given him and his wazir a number of presents which should have been amply sufficient to satisfy them; but, unfortunately, I had given the Wazir a few pieces of soap wrapped in tinfoil paper. This seems to have excited the envy of the Chief, who had received none; for he promptly sent down two men, asking for some to give to his wives. Even when I had refused him, and told him that I had given him all that I ever intended to give, he used, day after day, to keep sending messages to me for every imaginable thing, down even to my tent and my mule trunks. The people seem to live mostly by agriculture, and are principally congregated in the lower part of the valley, where it opens out opposite Nagar. The produce of the fields, however, is scarcely sufficient for their wants, and they have to supplement it by living a great deal on apricots and other fruits, which are grown in considerable quantities. In the upper valleys they have flocks of sheep and goats, but they are very small, and not very numerous.

In conclusion he said: "Such are the people whose chiefs have recently received at our hands the just punishment for their numerous misdeeds, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the peaceful cultivator in his village home near Gilgit, the indolent Kirghiz tending his flocks on the Pamir, and the enterprising trader wending his way across the mountains to Yarkand, may now enjoy that sense of security which this little robber tribe have denied them for centuries. And here I must end this imperfect description of a region which has lately come so prominently into notice; a region replete with interest alike to the man of science, the student of languages and the statesmen; and the point at which the territories of the two great European rivals—or may I not say allies?—in the civilization of Asia most nearly approach each other."

The chairman (Sir George Chesney), in proposing a vote of thanks to Captain Younghusband, spoke of his recent travels as not only of extreme value to geographical science, but to the Government of India owing to the new political significance which these tracts are assuming. Lord Cremorne and Sir Halliday Macartney were among the speakers in the discussion. One gentleman who is well-known for his not always judicious opposition to the forward policy tried to draw Captain Younghusband on the subject of the recent punishment of the Hunzas, but he remained discreetly silent, and in replying to the vote of thanks confined himself to expressing his gratitude to those who had ventured out of doors on such an inclement night to listen to his remarks. Receptions like those given to him by the Royal Geographical Society and the Society of Arts are, Captain Younghusband informed the audience, an incentive and encouragement to explorers.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE fourth annual report of the Parsee Gymkhana for 1891 has just been published. The working of this institution during the past year has been very satisfactory. The statement of accounts shows that after many vicissitudes it has been now placed on a sound footing, the total of receipts (including capital revenue, &c.), being Rs. 22,590, and that of building fixtures, and other expenses, Rs. 18,860, leaving a balance to the credit of the Gymkhana of Rs. 3,730, deposited in the Hongkong Bank, the Swadeshi Mill, and the Bank of Bombay. The total number of members on the roll was 224, at the end of the year, showing an increase of 11; during the year many additions and improvements have been made, the principal being returfing and levelling of a large portion of the cricket ground, raising the level of the tennis-courts and erecting a net-work screen at each end, which Mr. J. N. Tata, one of the principal patrons of this useful institution has made a donation of Rs. 500, which will be utilised for the purpose of supporting the terrace roof of the Gymkhana building with a pillar in the centre of each of the four beams. The committee were enabled through their secretaries and those of the leading cricket clubs to arrange a programme of sixteen matches, besides two scratch matches. Owing to the interference of rain in the early part of the season, several matches had to be abandoned; and only eight matches were played, of which five were in favour of the Parsees, one was lost, and two were drawn. They were victorious in their engagements with the Poona, Bombay, and Secunderabad clubs, the most prominent feature being their tour in the N.-W. Provinces and Bengal. The third annual athletic meeting was held in March last year, and was a great success. With a view of stimulating a love for athletics amongst Mahomedans and Hindus, a few events were inserted in the programme for members of each community, prizes being offered by prominent members of the same. Mr. J. D. Khumbatta, who won three prizes out of the six challenge cups, also obtained the cup for the champion of the meeting, Mr. M. P. Contractor took the Quarter-Mile, and Mr. D. J. Tata, the Hurdles, and Mr. B. D. Gazrat, the Merchants' Cup. Regarding tennis, the report contains the following:—"The votaries of this game have not had the same opportunities for improvement afforded them as others. Your committee regret that they have not been able to arrange any matches yet with other clubs. They are quite willing to allow the use of the courts to any members who may be willing to arrange private matches with outsiders. But though not falling within the province of this year's report the committee are happy to say, thanks to the generosity of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, who has presented a handsome silver cup for the occasion, a tournament for the single championship of the Gymkhana will be held and will probably terminate before the day fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting. It is to be hoped that this will be the forerunner of several more of the kind.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 410
Mr. Mahdi Ali	„ 100
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee	„ 50
Mr. J. M. Campbell	„ 50
Mr. Charles Chambers	„ 20
Mr. J. M. Hart	„ 5
Total	Rs. 635

WE are glad to learn, from Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons, observes the *St. James's Gazette*, that the higher—or "covenanted"—branch of the Indian Civil Service will in future be called the "Imperial Service," as being open to all subjects of Her Majesty, without distinction of race, creed, or nationality. It is a good name. We should like it still better if there were really an Imperial service—that is, one not limited to the great dependency of India, but one of which the higher officials might also pass to or from the administration of the Crown colonies and the Home Civil Service. We want a sort of Imperial Bureaucracy—not confined to India. Under the new regulations the age of admission to the India Civil Service will be twenty-three. This removes all shadow of grievance on the part of the natives, who will have every opportunity of competing for the appointments. Whether India will be the better governed when there are more "baboos" in the highest rank of the administration, is another question.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first ordinary meeting of the Municipal Corporation for the month of March was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir D. Mody, Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

Mr. Grattan Geary moved that the letter to the President No. 693, Political Department, dated 29th January, 1892, from Mr. Acting Secretary Shewan, conveying the sincere thanks of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to the Corporation, for their message of condolence on the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K. G., be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved, and Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya seconded that letter to the President, No. 262, Home Department, Public, dated Calcutta, 4th February, 1892, from Mr. Officiating Secretary Hewett, stating that the Government of India have been desired to convey an expression of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's thanks for the kind sympathy displayed by the Councillors of the Corporation on the occasion of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G., be recorded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

THE OPENING CEREMONY OF TANSA WATER-WORKS.

On the motion of Col. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, a letter to the President, dated Malabar Point, 13th February, 1892, from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, communicating the acceptance by H. E. Lord Harris, on behalf of H. E. the Viceroy, of the invitation from the Corporation, to perform the opening ceremony of the Tansa Water-Works during H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Bombay on 30th March, 1892, for a few days, was recorded.

The following was also recorded on the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff:—Letter to the President, dated Kathiawar, 16th February, 1892, from Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., regretting his inability to accept the invitation conveyed to him in letter from the Corporation, No. 12,758, dated 12th idem, to be present at the opening of the Tansa Water-Works.

GRANT ROAD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered letter No. 296, General Department, dated 1st February, 1892, from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, stating that at the request of the Commissioner, the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Grant Road has been ordered to be restored to him. In giving over the hospital, the Governor-in-Council understands that it will be kept up on at least the scale reported as necessary by the Committee, whose report was communicated to the Corporation with Government letter, No. 4337, dated 15th December, 1891, and in these circumstances suspends for the present any ulterior measures. Also letter No. 589, General Department, dated 23rd February, 1892, from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, to the President, forwarding a statement showing the expenditure incurred by Government on keeping up the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Grant Road, including charges on account of medicines, food, and establishment, from 26th July, 1891, to 27th January, 1892, amounting to Rs. 1,092-3-5, and requesting that arrangements be made for the very early payment of this amount.

Mr. P. Mehta proposed: "1. With regard to their letter, No. 297 of 1892, Government be informed that the action of the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the Grant Road Hospital has been taken, independently of the Corporation, under Section 434 of the Municipal Act, and that the President be further asked to communicate to Government the resolution of the Corporation passed on 22nd December, 1891, in regard to measures to check the spread of dangerous disease. "2. That, with regard to their letter, No. 539 of 1892, the President be requested to point out to Government that the demand made therein must have been made under some misapprehension, as the Corporation are not legally liable in respect of it, the order of Government under Section 518 being not made till 15th of December, 1891." He said that it seemed to him that Government had misunderstood the application of the Municipal Commissioner, who was good enough to inform the Corporation that he had taken the action of his motion under Section 436 of the Act. The Commissioner was perfectly entitled to do so without asking the consent of the Corporation. It was only right that they should inform Government of the view they took of the matter.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy seconded.

Mr. E. B. Carroll thought, without going into the question of hair-splitting over the words of the section of the Act, that it was undesirable to keep up the contention with Government on the question. The Government having taken the view that the amount is chargeable, it would probably be found that they had some very good ground for that view. It would be better if the question was settled by accepting the position as it was only a trifling amount. According to the strict letter of the law, some argument might be made out on the side of the Corporation, but on the other hand it would be found that Government had an equally strong case.

Mr. Sayani said he could not agree with Mr. Carroll. It was not a question of a small amount, but one of principle and law, and he fully agreed with Mr. Mehta.

Dr. Bhalchandra said he was sorry to hear the chairman of the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to take such a course. Every right-thinking gentleman would see that the dignity of the Corporation would be offended if such a recommendation as made by Mr. Carroll was accepted.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. P. Mehta, Messrs. Ardesir Framjee Moos and Nanabhai R. Ranina, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each per annum.

THE BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The Corporation considered the following letter forwarded by Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey for consideration, from the Solicitor to Government, suggesting certain amendments in the Building By-laws:—

General Department.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1892.

The Solicitor to Government has the honour to return all the papers received with General Department Memorandum, No. 290, dated the 1st February, 1892. 2. Under the bye-laws, as now framed, the old question of responsibility will still arise—Who is the person to be prosecuted for breach of the bye-laws? 3. Under Section 342 of the Act, a person who intends to build has to give notice. The notices may often be signed by agents, many cases can be conceived in which the principals have no knowledge whatever of the application to build. 4. To enable the Commissioner or prosecution to proceed against the person who appears to be the most responsible, and that the culprit may not escape on the plea that he is not the person subject to prosecution within the meaning of the bye-laws, and so that all builders may understand their liability, the undersigned suggests that in the intrepretation of terms the definition of the word "Person" be amplified. The following would perhaps suffice:—"Person" includes any body of persons, ccrporate or incorporate, and may include all or any one or more of the following, viz., the owner, agent of the owner, contractor, agent of the contractor, builder, agent of the builder, surveyor, and any person in charge of the building operations.

F. A. LITTLE,
Solicitor to Government.

On the motion of Mr. E. B. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Coorlawalla, it was decided to forward the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the favour of his remark.

MUNICIPAL LAND AT TANSA.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya moved that sanction be given under Section 92 (e) of the Municipal Act, to the sale, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre (the price actually paid by the Municipality to Government for the land), to the Conservator of Forests, of 1 acre and 25 gunthas of Municipal ground at Tansa, occupied by a bungalow out-houses, &c., erected thereat by Messrs. Glover & Co., who sold the same to the Forest Department for a rest-house.

Dr. Blaney disapproved of the course proposed and moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to endeavour to secure the Forest Department's bungalow at Tansa. He considered that the site was the best of the Tansa ground, and the Corporation should retain it for the use of the public who visit the lake.

The amendment was negatived on the casting vote of the President.

The motion was then put and Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, counted 13 for the motion and 14 against. A poll was demanded, and 15 votes were recorded in favour and 15 against. The President then gave his casting vote in favour of the motion.

THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Dr. Blaney asked for priority to his notice of motion which was granted. He then moved that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Mr. R. Walton, Municipal Executive Engineer, whether he will accept the post of Special Engineer to the Drainage in the event of the Corporation making him an offer.

Col. Merewether pointed out that they could hardly have the question put to Mr. Walton unless they informed him what the allowance was.

Dr. Blaney said that the allowance proposed by the Municipality was a salary Rs. 1,800, plus conveyance allowance. He was willing to add it to his proposition.

Col. Wilson: Conveyance allowance is vague. The proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL DUTIES.

The President at 4-30 p.m. intimated that he would adjourn the Corporation until Thursday next.

Mr. E. B. Carroll pointed out that there was a meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, and considered that they were so far advanced with the business of the month it was unnecessary to have meetings of the Corporation more than once a week.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha dissented, and said they ought to meet twice a week so long as there was business to transact.

Mr. Grattan Geary said the London County Council which dealt with a population of five millions met only once a week. (Hear, hear.)

The President: We shall reach that desirable stage when the speeches are not reported in the papers. (Loud laughter and applause.)

It was decided to adjourn until Thursday next.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE following is the result of the ordinaries held last evening for this afternoon's races:—

FREE HANDICAP FOR ALL PONIES.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Common sold for	20
Minton sold for	100
Superiority sold for	45
Star sold for	10
Burmah sold for	70
Haughty Boy sold for	170
Masoot sold for	10
Total	Rs. 925

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Damascus sold for	5
Imperator sold for	20
Bismarck sold for	10
Humdance sold for	210
Manchester sold for	5
Warwick sold for	150
Total	Rs. 900

GYMKHANA PURSE.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Mistletoe, sold for	55
Carbine, sold for	10
Obeyda, sold for	100
How's That? sold for	10
Cassidy, sold for	5
Chang, sold for	5
Soheil, sold for	80
Success sold for	90
Rosy Morn, sold for	10
Speed of Thought, sold for	50
Gazee, sold for	170
Total	1,085

SELLING RACE FOR ALL ARABS.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Moonsheer sold for	5
Tenebruse sold for	55
Barnum sold for	45
Narrow Escape sold for	25
Sunbeam sold for	75
Dick Turpin sold for	100
Holkar sold for	50
Miner sold for	15
Munsoor sold for	10
Kohinoor sold for	5
Alert sold for	230
Total	1,165

BOOK MAKERS' PURSE

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Red Jacket sold for	30
Plebian sold for	230
Jassim sold for	40
Visitor sold for	65
Cocab sold for	25
Aberdeen sold for	15
Total	955

FREE HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Landshark II. sold for	120
Minnichaha sold for	60
Creania sold for	90
Stourbay sold for	95
Assurance sold for	45
Moab sold for	30
Total	Rs. 940

The following are the entries:—

1st RACE, 3-30 p.m.—"Free Handicap." Rs. 400. For all ponies, 5 furlongs. Acceptance Rs. 20, to go to second pony.
Mr S A W's b a p Star, 7st 10lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, 8st 12lb, Kendall.
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 5lb, Robinson.
Mr Woolmer's b a p Minton, 10st 2lb, Owner.
Abdool Rehman Hajee's b a p, Masoot, 7st 3lb, Luchman.
Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's bk a p Burmah, 9st 3lb, Gibbs.
Mr Chamundi's g a p Common, 7st 7lb, Owner.

2ND RACE, 4 p. m.—Rs. 193.—For maiden Galloways. Distance 1 mile. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs.; 3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch below that height. W. A. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; three times or oftener, 7lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 750, 7lbs. extra. Penalties cumulative. Allowances—Galloways landed subsequent to Sept. 1891, allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 15, to be divided two-thirds to second horse, one-third to third horse.
Mr Maxwell's b a gal Warwick, 10st 13lb, Thompson.
Jassim bin Dakhiel's b a gal Imperator, 10st, Ebrahim.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Humdance, 10st 7lbs, Mr May.
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 9st 2lbs, Oomer.
Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Manchester, 8st 13lbs, Luchman.
Mr S A W's ch a gal Damascus, 9st 8 lbs, C B Mahomed.

3RD RACE, 4-30 P.M.—"The Bookmakers' Purse—Rs. 750. For all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance 1½ furlongs. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Allowances—Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs., horses landed since September, 1891, allowed 10lbs., galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners at the meeting are excluded from this race. Entrance Rs. 20, to the second horse.
H H Aga Khan's bn a h Aberdeen, 9st. 5lbs. Oomer.
Mr Newton's ch a h Jassim, 10st. 3lbs.. Luchman.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Cocab, 9st. 1clbs., C B Mahomed.
Mr Farmer's b a h Plebeian, 10st. 3lbs., Mr May.
Mr Mocoool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 9st 12lbs., Thompson.
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a h Red Jacket 9st. 10lbs., Pillaji.

4TH RACE, 5 p.m.—"Selling Race." Rs. 500.—For all Arabs. Distance ¾ mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,500 to carry 11st. If entered to be sold for less 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less down to Rs. 800. Entrance Rs. 20.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam (Rs. 1,000) 8st 2lbs, Ahmed.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin (Rs. 1,100). 8st 6lbs, Robinson.
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Narrow Escape (Rs. 800). 7st 8lbs Pillajee.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebruse (Rs. 1,000). 8st 2lbs Oomer.
Mahomed Aga's b a h Moosheer. (Rs. 1,000), 8st 2lbs, Shumky.
Abdool Rahman Haji's ch a gal Munsoor (Rs. 1,000). 8st 2lbs, Luchman.
Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar (Rs. 1,000). 8st 2st, Ebrahim.
Mr Messrs and F's b a h Barnum (Rs. 1,200), 8st 40lbs, Kendall.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Miner (Rs. 900), 7st 12lbs, C B Mahomed.
Mr Ramonjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert (Rs. 900), 7st 12lbs. A Wahed.
Aga Javad bin Mahomed g a c Kohinoor (Rs. 800), 7st 8lbs Noor Mahomed.

5TH RACE, 5-30 P.M.—"Gymkhana Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by the Bombay Gymkhana. Entrance Rs. 15, to go to second horse. Distance R. C. For all Galloways 13·3 and under. 13·3 to carry 10-7. 3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Penalties—Winners: once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener. 10lbs, extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 500, 4lb. extra for each such race won. Winners of a race or handicap value Rs. 1,000 or upwards, an additional penalty of 4 lbs., penalties cumulative. Allowances—Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs., country-breds allowed 7lb., galloways landed subsequent to September, 1891, allowed 7lbs. Allowances cumulative. Three to start in separate interests, or the money will be withheld.
Mr Beyts b a p Chang' 10st, Galloway.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee 9st 9lbs, Robinson.
Mr Moochool Shahs's g a gal Speed of Thought 10st Aga S Shah.
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success 10st 8lbs, Pillajee.
Capt George's g gb p Hows That 1 8st 9lbs, Gibbs.
Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 8st 11lbs, Kama.
Capt Gordon's g a p Cassidy 10st, Owner.
Mr Cursetjee's ch a p Carbine 8st 10lbs, Jessa.
Mr Lyttleton's g a gal Soheil, 11st 1lbs, Mr May.
Mr Trevor's b n a p Obeyda, 11st 2lbs, Mr Woolmer.
Mr Woolmer's ch c m Mistletoe 8st 3lbs, Ebrahim.

6TH RACE.—"Free Handicap."—Rs. 600. For all horses. 5 furlongs. Acceptance Rs. 30, to go to second horse.
Hon J Garstin's ch w m Creania, 7st 8lb.
Mr Woolmer's b e m Stourbay, 11st 7lb, Owner.
Col Moore's h aus g Assurance, 9st 3lb, Gibbs.
Capt Peyton's b w g Landshark II, 8st 10lb, Robinson.
Mr Locke's b w g Moab, 8st 6lb, Bowen.
Aga Coochickshah's b aus m Minnichaha. 8st 8lb, C B Mahomed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	10	32 a.m.	4	4
Teheran	7	1	34 a.m.	..	37
Suez	7	2	35 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th March, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	32	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	7	..	1
„ Madras	..	39	..	1

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE SOIREE.

THE fourth annual soiree of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held on Saturday evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. An admirable programme had been drawn up for the occasion, comprising a selection of vocal and instrumental music and recitations, delivered, of course, in French. The opening piece was Auber's Overture to "La Muette de Portici," a piano forte duet played by Miss Willis and Mr. Pescio. Miss Willis's exquisite playing has been admired on many occasions, and to say that she surpassed all her previous performances in public is high praise which was well merited. Mr. Pescio's skill as a pianist is well known and fully recognised. Mr. S. A. Guzdar then recited with much spirit the monologue, "L'homme propre," after which Miss Pedraza gave Bohm's "Mazurka-Caprice" on the violin, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Pescio. Miss Pedraza is an exceptionally gifted musician. Her essay of Saturday evening was ambitious, and it was not anticipated that her performance would have been such a complete success. She played with marked ability, and won the hearty plaudits of the audience. Mr. B. E. Punager delivered, in excellent style, "Le premier desir," from F. Coppee, Miss Fischer sang, with much taste, "Chanson du Page," by Gounod, and this was followed by a recitation, "Les enfants, ou moi," by Mr. E. C. Monod, in which he proclaimed himself a reciter of great discrimination and dramatic power, and was much appreciated. Miss Tudball, in a clear and sweet voice, sang the "Serenade de Ruy Blas," her pure style lending an additional charm. Mr. Gustave Rat then recited the comic monologue, "Des renseignements," with inimitable humour, voice, and gesture in characteristic style. In the "Scene de Ballet" (violin and piano by Miss Pedraza and Mr. Pescio) the young lady gave an excellent example of what conscientious and persevering study can do. Mrs. Sleigh, who takes a lively interest in the Cercle, recited, in capital style, "La coupe du Rois du Thule," followed by the rendering of "Berceuse" on the piano by Mr. Pescio. This, it appears, is the composition of Mr. Pescio's father, and he played it in the sympathetic manner in which a composer's son might be expected to. A charming solo full of rich, soothing melody, it should become as popular in India as it is in Italy, it is but one of a number of delightful compositions which Signor Pescio has given to the musical world. The entertainment concluded with a capitally played commedietta, "En Wagon," in which Mr. Gustav Rat, Miss Fischer, and Mr. Pedraza took part. At the close of the entertainment the president of the Cercle's Committee, Mr. O. S. Pedraza, in an able speech referred to the valuable services rendered to the Cercle by its Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. E. Davur.

He said that it was his pleasing duty to announce that the members of the Cercle had voted an address of congratulation to him on his recent nomination as "Officer d'Academie" by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, and as a mark of their appreciation of the zeal and perseverance with which Mr. Davur had been performing his duties had subscribed a sum amongst themselves out of which to present Mr. Davur with a substantial souvenir. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, one of the members of the Committee, was requested to read the address in French, which was handsomely printed on vellum, and placed in a pretty silver casket with a suitable inscription on it. The following is the English translation of the address:—

To Mr. J. E. Davur, Officier d'Academie, Honorary Secretary, Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit. Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, in the name of this institution, take this opportunity to convey to you our sincere congratulations on the high distinction of "Officer d'Academie" which the Grand Master of the University of France has just conferred upon you. This nomination is a just recompense and a brilliant homage rendered to your zeal, your intelligence, and your perseverance, and the Academie palms could never have been conferred on a better individual. It would not be out of place to cite here the words of the learned professor of the College of France, who lately said in the *Journal des Debats*: "The palms of officer d'Academie which blossmed lately on unexpected breasts have just been conferred on a modest Parsee at Bombay. Here is a decoration which will make amends for many others; for few men have rendered, in a foreign land, better services to the cause of our language than Mr. Davur." We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without assuring you, in presence of this large and fashionable audience, that this nomination has been received by the Cercle Litteraire, not only with great satisfaction, but also with legitimate pride, for in conferring this honour to its sympathetic and indefatigable secretary, the honour the Minister of Public Instruction has conferred upon you will not be the last that you will receive.

Mr. Davur was then presented with a beautiful centre-piece and a gold watch and chain in the names of the members of the Cercle.

Mr. J. E. Davur, in a neat little speech in French, said that he was overpowered with feelings of gratitude towards the members for the address of congratulation which they voted him on the occasion of his recent nomination as "Officer d'Academie" by the Minister of Public Instruction in France. He said he had done nothing to be worthy of that honour, that in referring to his humble service to the Cercle the members had simply overrated him. The success of the Cercle, he said, was due not to him, but to other members of the committee, such as Mr. Pedraza, Mr. Rat, the two Misses Cursetjee, Madame Pechey-Phipsou, &c., and to other members of the Cercle, such as Mr. Gues, Mr. Monod, Mrs. Sleigh, Miss Fischer, &c., who were always ready to give him their best assistance in the discharge of his duties. He, however, had the pleasing satisfaction to find that what little he had done in the interest of the institution had been appreciated by the members of the Cercle. He accepted the two presents with his best thanks, and assured the members that as Honorary Secretary of the institution he would do his best to promote its welfare and interest.

Mr. Davur was then congratulated by those present on the honour conferred upon him. The toast of his health was proposed and drunk at the refreshment table, and the party broke up after spending a very pleasant evening.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain R. B. Gaisford, Scots Fusiliers; P. M. Robinson, Royal Fusiliers; W. W. Fagan East Surrey Regiment; B. R. Daunt, Sussex Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain O. F. Tatham, Scots Fusiliers; Captain F. C. Boehmer, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenants H. Scott, Sussex Regiment; G. F. C. B. Scott, Scottish Borderers; A. H. Browne and G. D. Crocker, Munster Fusiliers; W. B. Hickie, Liverpool Regiment; J. C. H. McCaskill, Royal Irish Regiment.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains R. Norton and H. de B. DeLisle, Durham Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS J. A. STEWART and G. McK. Franks have been confirmed in their appointment of subaltern of No. 2 and No. 3 Mountain Battery respectively.

CAPTAIN W. J. D. Dundee and E. D. Hoggitt, Royal Engineers, have been permitted to revert to imperial duty.

LIEUTENANT E. G. FARQUHARSON, Royal Engineers is posted to the Bombay command on arrival in India.

GENERAL Sir GEORGE HENRY WALLER, Woodcote-Warwickshire, has died from the effects of a paralitic seizure, from which he had been suffering since Christmas. He only inherited the title twelve days ago, on the death of his father, Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, who was for many years Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brussels. Sir George entered the Army in 1834, in which year he served at Sebastopol. He took part in the attack and capture of the Quarries in the June following, when he was wounded, and he was again wounded at the assault on the Redan. He was Assistant-Adjutant General and Quartermaster of the Eastern Military District from 1880-85. On the death of his relative, Mr. George Wise, he succeeded to the Woodcote Estate, where he has since resided, taking an active and intelligent interest in public affairs in Warwickshire. He married, in 1870, Beatrice Katherine Frances, daughter of Mr. and Lady Sophia Tower, of Huntsmorepark, Berkshire, by whom he leaves issue two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in the title by Francis Ernest Waller, born in 1880.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 2nd March, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892	£14,872,500
Balance to be remitted from 28th February, 1892 to 31st March, 1892	£1,127,500

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lord Harris is personally to be congratulated on the good sense which prompted him at last Friday's meeting of the local Legislative Council to announce the intentions of his Government with regard to the Mhowra Bill, the first reading of which Sir Charles Pritchard was most anxious, two weeks ago, to rush through post haste. The announcement, I need scarcely say, has given public satisfaction so far. It may be taken, I presume, as an earnest of the intention of the Government to pay deference to reasonable public opinion, which, in the case of this uncalled for and ill-advised Bill is wonderfully unanimous. It is a hopeful sign of the return of political wisdom at head-quarters which, it is to be hoped, the public interested in the question will not fail to take note of.

But since the Government has shown deference so far, might it not be asked, through the medium of your columns, to extend that respect to public opinion a little further? Will it be too much for his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to take the opportunity of the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow, to clear up the sphynx-like statement touching the desire of his Government to place all the papers bearing on the Bill on the editor's table. It is not at all clear from his reported speech whether these will be laid at the disposal of the public before or after the first reading? It is evident that if the public are at all to follow the debate at the first reading, when, according to his Excellency, the facts on which the Governments seem to rely for a justification of a piece of legislation of the repressive and mischievous character of the Mhowra Bill, are to be disclosed, it is only expedient and wise that the facts be made known before the reading itself. For the criticism which may ensue thereon would be of the greatest help in assisting the Government to form a reliable opinion as to the feebleness or strength of its case. You will, Sir, agree with me that in legislation of this nature, it is politic for our rulers to give the widest publicity regarding the fact which would justify the introduction of the Bill. Much adverse criticism would thereby be avoided, while public bodies will be in a better position to consider whether the facts disclosed would render any further representation necessary. Thus, in assisting the public to arrive at a clear judgment on the necessity or non-necessity of the Bill, the Government would be helping itself. It is to be, therefore, hoped that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be so good as to make this point clear at to-morrow's meeting, namely, whether the promised papers will be laid on the table before or after the first reading.

Coming now, Sir, to your well reasoned leader of Thursday last, emphasising the point that if illicit distillation has again broken out to that alarming extent which the Abkari Department represents, the Government itself is blamable in the matter, will you please allow me to remind you of the letters I and my friend, Mr. P. B. Dantra, addressed you in 1889 and 1890. You rightly diagnose the cause, and put your finger on the real malady, when you say that it was that precious abkari arrangement of minimum guarantee with a certain premia as percentage which was answerable for the alleged distillation now so much loudly talked of. It was foreseen by you and other critics, including myself. Commenting on that system, I observed that "the critics at the time" that the new fangled system was introduced, demonstrated by figures that the remedy would be worse than the disease. That the ultimate consequences would be the enhancements in the price of the liquor, *and as a corollary thereof extensive illicit distillation by the farmers themselves

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WHEELER.

THE public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Offices, Allahabad, on Friday.

On resuming on Friday morning Mr. Wheeler said he desired to correct the statement that he probably held the judgment in his left hand when he signed it. He meant when he delivered it.

Mr. Reid then continued his cross-examination. Mr. Wheeler said he did not, he supposed, hold the judgment in his left hand when he signed it. It was improbable he did. The sheets were all loose, and it was probable he turned over all the sheets till he came to the bottom one, and his left hand was probably placed upon the papers to his left, viz., all the pages except the last. There were, he thought, chicks in all the doorways at the court. The nearest doorway from the Judge when seated at his table would be about 3½ or 4 yards to the Judge's right. When Mr. Straight interviewed him he spoke in an excited manner and used gestures. Mr. Straight's memory when he said he used no gestures was at fault. His memory was also defective when he said witness did not explain to him the system upon which the judgment proceeded. It was further defective when Mr. Straight said witness did not tell him he took the judgment to his house to arrange it and the record and re-number the sheets. He illustrated what he meant to Mr. Straight with a sheet of paper. Mr. Straight's memory was defective when he said witness did not tell him that he did not intend to send the papers into the office until they were arranged and a list made of them, and that he intended to have a receipt When Mr. Straight pledged himself to the statement that witness did not say "How could I write another judgment," &c., his memory was defective. Mr. Reid took the witness through several other portions of Mr. Straight's evidence, on which he said Mr. Straight's memory was defective.

He took affidavits from the munsarim and Hari Ram, and he was informed Hashmat Ali was in the room when judgment was given. He took the munsarim's and Hari Ram's affidavits because they denied they were in court when judgment was given. He did not take Hashmat Ali's affidavit. He considered the munsarim was unfriendly to him, and that Hari Ram was following the munsarim's lead. He did not care particularly about Hari Ram. He did not want to take affidavits from Rameshar Dyal and Rajkishore, because he did not wish to do so while he was Judge. He wanted to pin down the munsarim to his first statement. He asked him to make an affidavit and the munsarim may have taken that as an order.

Mr. Reid: Before leaving this branch of the case I must draw your attention particularly to certain words in the letter from the Government to the High Court: "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter ..... covering correspondence of Mr P. C. Wheeler, the District Judge of Jaunpur ..... and to say that if the Hon'ble Court find further reasons to complain of him Sir A. Colvin will be ready to take the necessary measures to relieve him of his duties, experience having shown that defect of energy and will have led in the executive branch to inability to discharge his duties, which, if it prove equally conspicuous in the judicial branch, will lead to his removal from the service." On this paper is endorsed: "Copy to Mr. Wheeler for information, with the intimation that this is the last opportunity of retrieving to his character which will be afforded him." That letter was dated 11th June. Having that before your mind don't you consider that you ran a great risk by treating the communication from the High Court with silent contempt than you would run had you made a clean breast of it and informed the court you had lost the judgment?

Mr. Wheeler: No, I did not consider I was running a greater risk. I never balanced the matter in my mind. I was unwilling to report the matter to the High Court, because I did not expect any leniency from the High Court.

Mr. Reid: Do I understand you to say the words endorsed on your letter of the 24th September, 1891, to Mr. Woodburn: "He had better look alive. I see no necessity at present for sending him a copy of the official report. I will wait a few days to see if he delivers judgment" were or were not the contents of the letter which you received in answer to your letter of the 24th September?—I say they were not the contents as it reached me. There was no mention of "I will wait a few days." The answer that reached me was that there was no necessity for my getting a copy of the official report: all that was wanted was that the case should be decided as soon as possible.

Mr. Howell: Was that the whole answer?—That was the whole answer that reached me. There were only two statements in the answer. I understood Government wanted the judgment finished as soon as possible. I did not understand that my future prospects depended upon compliance with this wish of Government.

Going then to the matter of the decree, Mr. Reid read a portion of Mr. Straight's account of the interview on the subject, and asked whether it was correct. Mr. Wheeler said it was.

Did you say: "That is the only decree that has come to this Court?—Yes.

Was that strictly true?—I do not think it was correct. I am not certain even now. At the time I said it I believed it was absolutely correct.

The witness said that some of the munsarim's acts of disobedience were the opening of private correspondence. He recollected the munsarim opening a cover. He could not say whether it contained papers transferring a decree against witness to execution to his court. He would not swear those were not the contents of that cover. He had no recollection of what he did with the contents. He remembered the munsarim opened a registered cover. Until the munsarim mentioned it before the Commission he had totally forgotten the circumstance. The munsarim brought the cover and gave it to him at his house. He could not remember when that happened. He did not think it was in September, but he could not swear it was not. He could swear it was not that incident he referred to in a letter to Mr. Moreland as "a bolt from the blue." He had no memory of the contents of the cover. If it contained papers for the transfer of a decree for execution against himself he can only say the fact had entirely escaped his memory. Before his statement was made to Mr. Straight there had been a decree, which he had paid off some months before. He could not recollect whether that decree was transferred to his own court for execution. He had paid off the decree and forgotten absolutely all about it until the munsarim mentioned the envelope before the Commission. Witness never entertained any doubt in his own mind as to the accuracy of what he said to Mr. Straight on the 16th December. If he had remembered any other decree had come for execution he would have told him. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank were holders of the decree he now remembered. It was passed at Cawnpore, and was for Rs. 3,000 plus interest. It was paid in cash, but he could not say when. He sent notes. He thought it possible the decree was accompanied by a paper transferring it to his court for execution, but he had no recollection of it.

Mr. Reid endeavoured to elicit how that paper was dealt with, but the Commissioners held that for the purpose of testing the veracity of the witness that could not be done.

Mr. Reid: What do you consider your duty when a decree is transferred to your court for execution? What did you consider your duty when Mr. McLeavy's decree was presented? Were you then aware of the provisions of Section 38?—No, I was not. The paper was brought by Wahid Ali and remained in my possession till I ceased to be Judge of Jaunpur. Before that time the provisions of Section 38 were brought to my notice. This was in the month of December, after Mr. Straight's visit. It was brought to my notice by a letter I received. I did not then forward the papers to the High Court, because Mr. McLeavy did not ask me to forward them to the High Court, and I knew he did not want them sent. He believed such an application to be necessary.

There was some discussion as to whether the next question might be put, and ultimately it was put thus by Mr. Reid: Was an application made to you to follow the provisions of Section 38 with regard to another decree?—Yes, it was.

Did you follow the provisions of Section 38?—I did not.

Mr. Howell: Mr. Straight told us you gave another possible reason for the disappearance of the judgment which he should not disclose unless you desired it.

Mr. Strachey remarked that the prosecution knew what that reason was, but deliberately omitted to ask it.

Mr. Howell: I was about to say that since Mr. Wheeler has tendered himself as a witness, he might like to say what this other possible reason was. I don't want to press for it, but leave it to him.

Mr. Wheeler said he desired to consult with Mr. Strachey, and after a short absence, Mr. Strachey, on returning to Court, said: "With regard to the question that has been put, I have to say that Mr. Wheeler is perfectly willing to answer it. But in answering it his only hesitation so far has been that the answer will necessarily involve reference to painful private matters, personal matters, wholly unconnected with this question of Debi Pershad. That is the only reason why he is not here and now giving the answer in open court. He is perfectly willing to answer the question of the Commissioners; but with their consent he will write his answer.

Mr. Wheeler then wrote his answer.

When the written answer had been read by the Commissioners Mr. Kaye said: "I may say regarding this, we think Mr. Wheeler was perfectly justified in making the communication in this manner. Further we would say, that had we known what the matter was, we should not have pressed for an answer; and, further, that the matter contains nothing in any way derogatory to Mr. Wheeler's character.

Mr. Strachey then re-examined Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Strachey: How long could you have written a judgment in?

Mr. Wheeler: I could have written a very passable judgment in a few hours, leaving out of course the analyses of evidence. I could do that now. With regard to the decree of the Upper India Bank, no legal practitioner ever appeared before him on behalf of the bank, and nothing occurred to draw his attention to Section 38 of the Civil Courts Act.

Mr. Strachey then addressed the Commissioners, summing up the case for the defence, but confining himself to matters that had arisen subsequent to his speech on Monday. Referring first to the evidence of Ragunath Tewari and Rameshar Dyal he said that Ragunath Tewari confirmed the evidence given by the reader as to judgment being delivered and signed. He had not been materially shakened in cross-examination. He said that Debi Pershad's was a famous case, and therefore he took notice of what was done in it. He, with other witnesses, had sworn that the munsarim was in court when judgment was pronounced and in Debi Pershad's own affidavit filed in High Court, the munsarim was said to have been in court when sentence was passed. That affidavit was filed in the High Court before the judgment of December 23rd was given, and he thought, taking it in conjunction with the other evidence, there was overwhelming evidence that the munsarim's statement that he was not in court was not true. An allusion to the incident of the 18th February regarding the letter from the reader to Mr. Wheeler, written on October 21st, brought Mr. Strachey to the evidence of Messrs. Bartlett, Moreland, Pratt and Rogers. This he briefly summarised. He said that it was, of course, impossible to produce much evidence of the actual working at the judgment. But what evidence there was showed that the witnesses drew unhesitatingly the inference that Mr. Wheeler was writing a judgment in the case of Debi Pershad. The theory of the prosecution was that the Judge had never written a judgment at all—that there had never been a judgment at any time. But if that theory was correct there could be no doubt that, so early as September, a gigantic farce was being elaborately prepared. At that time Mr. Wheeler was, according to the prosecution, making pretence he was working at the judgment. Was not that a preposterous theory? Since he last addressed the Commission, two documents had been put in, by which it appeared that in the previous June Government had addressed a warning and threat of suspension to Mr. Wheeler with regard to other irregularities or negligence or whatever it was. Then there was the letter of the 19th September, in which Mr. Wheeler was warned that, unless the matter was disposed of, he would run the risk of being suspended.

With regard to the circumstances under which the judgment was lost, Mr. Strachy said that under the circumstances, there was nothing unreasonable in Mr. Wheeler suggesting, as a possible explanation, that it had been stolen. The mysterious disappearance of papers and other things was no uncommon experience to many people. Mr. Wheeler kept silence to the High Court about the judgment for the reasons that had already been stated. The prosecution had suggested that with Mr. Gray, the Registrar, an old friend of Mr. Wheelers, and Mr. Justice Straight, also a friend, it was unlikely he would have run any particular risk in reporting the matter to the High Court at once. But it must be remembered that the judgment related to a case in which Government and the High Court had already expressed displeasure at the delay that had occurred. Mr. Wheeler had already been in trouble about it, and if he reported the judgment to have been lost he might easily expect the High Court to say, "This is absolutely intolerable. From beginning to end of the case you have done nothing that is satisfactory." His friends would have had to do their duty, and it was very much on the cards they would have dealt very severely indeed with Mr. Wheeler, have called the attention of Government to his conduct, and in other respects shown the greatest possible displeasure at his carelessness and negligence. But he submitted that a man who had written no judgment would not have acted in the way Mr. Wheeler did. Such a man, when applications for copies of the judgment were made, and explanations, called for by the High Court, would most certainly have put himself in a position to give an answer, and he would have written a judgment. Upon the theory that Mr. Wheeler had never written a judgment his silence and his indignation at these orders were absolutely inexplicable. No man with the slightest sense of self-protection or security would have acted in the way he had done. Was not the storm brewing long enough? Did he not get enough warning? was it conceivable, if he had been the man the prosecution said he was, he would not have written a judgment?

Mr. Howell requested Mr. Strachey to answer the theory that the judgment was partly written on the 21st October.

Mr. Strachey said that even in that case the prosecution must admit Mr. Wheeler knew the whole judgment must be forthcoming at some time or other. It could not be contended that Mr. Wheeler was a lunatic—from his evidence in court it could not be said he was a man absolutely devoid of brain and reflection, and he must have known the judgment would have to be produced at some time or other. He submitted most strongly and respectfully that his acts, his silence, and his explanations when looked into, were absolutely inconsistent with the idea that he was a guilty man, who had not written a judgment.

On the subject of the decree Mr. Strachey partly repeated his former legal point that the judge was not required to forward the decree to the High Court until applied to by the decree-holder, which, he said, would be in accordance with the general principles upon which the courts gave remedies and reliefs.

Finally Mr. Strachey left the case in the hands of the Commissioners with complete confidence.

Mr. Reid then addressed the Court upon the fifth charge. He first quoted various sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure in which the word "forthwith" occurred, and where, he said, it could not bear the meaning attached to it by Mr. Strachey. He contended that even if the Judge had been ignorant of the provisions of section 38, the application made in court by Wahid Ali Khan should have been filed. The object apparently was to suppress the whole matter. If section 38 had been complied with, the matter would have gone through the office, but in this case the whole thing had been kept out of the office. It was apparently part of the system of secrecy of which other instances had been given. Evidence had been given that during Mr. Wheeler's incumbency the practice was altered, and that papers which used to be opened in the office were opened by the Judge himself.

Mr. Howell remarked that that was a very proper thing for Mr. Wheeler to do. He invariably opened all the papers of his English dak himself.

Mr. Reid pointed out that Mr. Wheeler opened the vernacular dak himself as well. He only alluded to that as being part of the system of suppression.

In the matter of the decree Mr. Wheeler did not, he he submitted, do what he would have done in his private character as a judgment debtor and not as District Judge. He ought to have brought the papers on to the record of his court, though he might have been unaware of section 38, instead of suppressing them. He (Mr. Reid) understood that the Commissioners were to look to the motive in writing their report.

The Commissioners said they had to give their opinion on the whole case.

Mr. Reid said that so far as the initial facts connected with Mr. McLeavy's decree were before the Commission, there could be no doubt that there was a *bona fide* application for execution presented in open Court. That could not be got over. The subsequent action of Mr. McLeavy, the manager of one of those banks, scattered over the country, whose business to a large extent consists of money-lending, showed that he was anxious not to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. He was not anxious to get any judgment-debtor, who had to pay his debts out of his monthly salary into trouble, and it was only as an extreme measure this application was made at all. No doubt when Mr. MacLeavy came to know Mr. Wheeler's pay was in danger he was extremely anxious to make every possible excuse for Mr. Wheeler; but the whole correspondence showed that Mr. Wheeler first suppressed the document presented at his court, which should have been filed or referred to the High Court, and then he went on making promises. But any subsequent action of Mr. McLeavy's could not be an extenuation or explanation of the original act of making the application. The receipt given by Mr. Wheeler did not, Mr. Reid submitted, amount to passing any such orders as were required by the code. All such orders were to be passed through the office and officially. It was in evidence that while the papers were still in Mr. Wheeler's possession he became aware of section 38, and so far, the contention of the prosecution was made out.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday, when Mr. Reid was to finish his reply on the other charges.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, in answer to the question put to him in the House on Thursday, had to admit that he had not been able to obtain a very material reduction in the charges made by the French and Italian Governments for the transmission of the Indian mails from Calais to Brindisi. Hitherto these Governments have been paid £90,000 a year for this service, which cost them £50,000. The difference seemed to be an unreasonably large proportion of profit on what was really part of an international service, and we can scarcely be surprised, in these days of postal reform, that the Postmaster-General should have stirred to take action with a view to obtaining a reduction of the amount paid for the service. His efforts, however, were only partially successful. He obtained a reduction of £7,300 a year, and the French and Italian Governments will continue to pocket annually over £30,000 on a service for which we pay £90,000.

THE Foreign community of Shanghai have been much exercised over the case of a Swedish sailor who, repudiated by his Consul and brought before the Mixed Court as a vagrant, after having been deported from Shanghai, was sentenced to be exposed in the cangue. The carrying out of such a sentence would, it was rightly thought, be derogatory to the prestige of Foreigners generally and there were, naturally, vehement protestations against it, the result of which was that the sentence was changed to one of imprisonment for twenty-one days.

THERE were apprehensions of rioting at some places in connection with the Chinese New Year holidays, but fortunately nothing of that kind occurred. A few days before the present Chinese year began, however, an incident happened which shows how a small spark might produce a conflagration. This was what has been called "an incipient riot," at the Baptist Mission of Yangchow. The Mission has only been recently established, and on the occasion in question the pretext that a spark from the chimney of the building had set fire to the roof of a neighbouring native house, was taken as affording sufficient reason for an attack on the Mission premises, the enclosing wall of which had been partially broken down by an excited mob when the arrival of certain Chinese officials put an end to the work of destruction.

THE Will of the Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache, of Richmond, shows personal estate to the amount of £1,266,994. Of this amount the value in the United Kingdom is upwards of £814,235; the remainder, £452,759, consists of investments in New Zealand, for which amount probate will have to be taken out in that colony. The testator bequeaths to his wife, provided she shall outlive him twenty days, £2,000 sterling, £35,000 Great Northern Railway Ordinary Stock, and £15,050 London and North-Western Railway Ordinary Stock, and all dividends due thereon, and also all his furniture, plate, books, pictures, china, carriages and other personal effects. Subject to the legacies the testator leaves the income of his real estate and the income of the residue of his personal estate upon trust to pay the same to his wife during her life. A variety of legacies are made to members of the family and others.

THE Wills are also announced of the late Earl of Bantry, £18,637; of Mr. James Drummond, of Bradford, Yorkshire, £132,000; of Sir Matthew William Thompson, £76,142; of Mr. Thomas Kerr Lynch, late of Pont-street, £41,400; of Col. Lord Methuen, of Corsham Court, Wilts, £15,744; of Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., of Oulton Park, Tarporley, £26,730 (gross); of Mr. William Tarn, of 94, Lancaster-gate, and of Newington-causeway, linen draper and silk mercer, £304,757; of Mr. Thomas Berry, late of Grove House, Workshop, and of the Moorhead Brewery, Sheffield brewer, £282,284; of Sir James Risdon Bennet, M. D., F. R. S., £17,046; of the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Harold Browne, £22,006.

IT is high time, writes the *World*, that some means were devised for muzzling the officious busybodies who are perpetually meddling with social problems in India. Instead of leaving the welfare of the population of our Eastern Empire in the hands of the trained administrators who know from lifelong experience exactly what is required, these stay-at-home faddists are continually attempting to cram some crude European "improvement" into a civilisation differing diametrically from our own. Now it is the subject of infant marriage, then the opium question, that affords an opportunity to these mischievous ignoramuses. Their latest subject of experiment is Indian coal mines. These they would regulate exactly as home mines are regulated, especially as regards the employment of women and children, below ground. It were well to remind them that the Indian pits are very shallow and amply ventilated, and (on the morality side of the question) that husband, wife, and children perform side by side the task of cutting and carrying the coal. The contemplated interference with a system which has worked well for years has been protested against in a memorial forwarded to the Viceroy by the leading mine-owners of Bengal; and it is much to be hoped that a stop will be put to this latest outburst of sentimental officiousness.

THE last letters from the Irrawady Column, dating from Sadon, the 4th February, were written just before the fighting commenced. Major Yule was to start the next day for a place called N'sentaru, where there was reported to be a strong gathering of Kachins, and Lieutenant Harrison, R. E., was busy fortifying the post, which he so soon afterwards had to defend, his garrison consisting of 170 rifles and a Gardner gun. Though our correspondent's letter does not speak of fighting therefore, the column had fallen in with experiences much more permanently interesting than savage warfare, writes a contemporary. They had climbed to the watershed which forms the north-east frontier of the Province, and seen the Chinese beacon fires lighted in apprehension of invasion. Standing where no white man has stood before, they had looked out over the Kayon valley across the Shweli river to the high peak below which lies the town of Momein. They had gazed on the water of the N'maika, which seems to be now identified as the true upper branch of the Irrawaddy. They had rambled through Kachin vallages where puppy dogs hang in cages to fatten for the Kachin dinner tables, and had wondered at the fantastic Kachin graveyards. They had heard literally of the tribes still further remote as

Anthropophagi and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders:

though it is only fair to the Kachins to say that the cannibalism, if it exists, is confined to their old and useless relatives, and as to the others our correspondent shrewdly conjectures that the malformation is only a Kachin way of describing goitre. However, this brief glimpse of a country beside which Central Africa and Central Asia are familiar ground, is enough to show that there will be work there for the ethnologist and geographer, probably also for the geologist long after the present generation has passed away.

APROPOS of the important part played by the threepenny piece in church collections, the following story is given by Peter Lombard in the *Church Times*:—"Canon——was having a friendly game of pool at the Squire's and one of his opponents was Wigsby, the barrister. The Canon lost a 'life' and took from his pocket a threepenny piece to pay for it, which he placed on the edge of the table. 'Oh,' said Wigsby, 'I see, Canon, you have had your finger in the plate?' The Canon drew himself up to his full height (a good six feet), and looking the man of law full in the face said:—'I'm surprised that you, Mr. Wigsby, in the presence of this respectable company, have the audacity to recognise your own paltry contribution!"

A CURIOUS lawsuit is exercising the minds of the judicial authorities of a French provincial town. Some time ago two sportsmen went scouring the country round with guns, dogs, and ferrets, when suddenly they saw a rabbit bound out of a hole, and with it, wonderful to relate, a coin of the sixteenth century. The sportsmen picked up the piece of money, and being unable to ascertain its age or origin, took it to the local Cure and Mayor. Being by this time enlightened as to its value, they returned the next day to the spot, and after groping about, hit upon a number of other coins, accumulating a collection of about 100 specimens, almost all of Italian workmanship, and bearing effigies, among others, of Francis de Medici, Duke of Etruria, 1585; of Ferdinand de Medici, as well as Philip the Second of Spain, Henry IV., and other high and mighty potentates—both native and foreign. The owner of the ground has taken action against the two sportsmen for the recovery of the collection.

A SERIES of diplomatic despatches respecting Arabi Pasha and the other Egyptian exiles in Ceylon has been published for presentation to Parliament. Acting on a medical report, Toulba has been offered by Lord Salisbury several changes of residence, including St. Helena, the Cape, and Sind. He has declined them all, persisting that he wants to go to Cyprus. He has been told that this is impossible, because the Khedive strongly objects.

THE seat rendered vacant in the Everton Division of Liverpool by the death of Mr. Whitley was, on February 15, filled by the unopposed return of Mr. J. A. Willox, a Conservative.

THE *Statesman* published the following telegram from Akyab:—"A rising took place this morning, (March 3), among the jail prisoners here, headed by Minlaung, a leading dacoit, who was caught only this week. The European jailor was cut to pieces. The Police, Volunteers and residents, to the number of one hundred strong, turned out and after killing one of the miscreants and wounding ten others, the prisoners gave themselves up, the whole three hundred being marched off, in twenties, to the cells. Great credit is due to Dr. Evans, the Superintendent of the Jail, to Mr. Aldworth, Superintendent of Police, and to Major Parrott, the Commissioner, for their coolness and clever management during the rising. The affair might have resulted disastrously had prompt measure not been taken."

AT a meeting of the Central Council of Conservative Associations, held at Oxford at Saturday evening, (13th ult.) General Sir George Chesney after giving an exposition of his views on political questions, was unanimously adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate at the next election, in place of Mr. A. W. Hall, who has signified his intention of retiring.

ADMIRAL TEIXEIRA DA SILVA, the new Governor-General of Goa, will leave Portugal in the course of the current month. His Excellency joined the Navy in 1840, and is now on his 66th year. He has occupied the post of Governor at Mossomedes, Benquella, Guine, S. Thome Principi, Macau and Timor. He has been in command of naval stations at Angola, West Africa and South America. He was Director of the Naval School and afterwards occupied the post of Director-General of Marine. Lieutenant Mascarenhas Inglez accompanies His Excellency as A.D.C.

PADLEWSKI, the murderer of General Seliverstoff at Paris, was reported, the other week, to have committed suicide in Texas. It may be recollected that General Seliverstoff was a man with a great reputation in French society. He was known to be connected with the Russian secret police, and it was always understood that the murder was committed by Nihilists in revenge for his exposure of their plots. Padlewski, the actual assassin, escaped to Texas, where he was followed by Russian agents, in the hope of securing him dead or alive and getting from him, if possible, certain documents he is understook to have in his possession. The story that Padlewski committed suicide is now denied. It is stated in New York that the wound from which he died was larger than could have been made by the bullet of his own pistol. The secret papers he is known to have had with him were missing when the body was found. It is now supposed that the detectives, who were tracing him, killed him in order to obtain the reward which is being offered for his capture, dead or alive. They deemed it easier to earn the money by producing evidence of his death than by making him a prisoner.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on 10th February, says:—Police Superintendent Busigny and Inspector Meyer, who, the other day, bullied, mauled, and arrested without sufficient justification M. Rousse, Deputy of the War, have been suspended temporarily by the Prefect of Police. The latter, who took this decision to-day only, may, it is not unreasonable to suppose, have been influenced by an incident which occurred on Saturday night, the 6th instant, at the Hotel de Ville ball. A policeman on the staircase, having noticed that a man had, as he thought, unduly joined the escort of the President of the Republic, ordered him to leave. The man refusing, the policeman took him by the shoulders and pushed him against the wall, where the man, who was no less a personage than M. Barbey, Minister of Marine, stumbled up against a lady. The latter was indignant at the constable's conduct, and told him so, and he laid hands on her, and was perhaps about to expel her or take her to the station, when a police commissary recognising in the lady Madame Loze, wife of the Prefect of Police, came up to her rescue, but not before some angry words had passed.

IF private charity could abolish distress, Italy, according to the remarkable paper of Professor Francesco Nitti in "The Economic Review," ought long ago to have solved the great problem of pauperism. Yet in 1860, when the political unification of the country was in great measure completed, no duty imposed upon the Government was more pressing than that of establishing some system for the relief of the poor. Signor Nitti calculates that at that time the charitable institutions in Italy, (excluding the Venetian provinces and the Papal states, which had not yet become part of the kingdom) had a gross patrimony of more than 41 million sterling over and above the current contributions of the benevolent. The charitable foundations at that time were described as "a dark and tangled forest," which no Government would have dared to meddle with. The abuses were great, the relief partial, and the general effect on the morals of the poor corrupting. Signor Crispi's great measure, passed only two years ago, deals at least boldly with this formidable problem by instituting in every commune a Charity Board, under whose management all the charitable foundations and organisations for the bestowal of alms of the neighbourhood are concentrated. The members are elected by the Municipal Council. Women are eligible if they are married, but the clergy having the cure of souls are excluded.

"DOUBLE-BARRELLED names," as they are called, are causing some distress of mind to a correspondent of "Notes and Queries," chiefly because the etiquette involved in their own use appears to be at present in an unsettled and anomalous condition. Ought these to be treated as double surnames, or is the first to be regarded as a Christian name? For example: some speak of "Sir Charles Gavan Duffy," others of "Sir Gavan Duffy." "Sir Somers Vine" appears to be in general use among this gentleman's friends; but to call Sir Richard Henn Collins "Sir Henn" would, it is thought, look odd. Alderman Sir J. Whitaker Ellis, however, is said not to object to being addressed as "Sir Whitaker." But what about Sir Hicks-Beach without the Michael? It is observed that when a plain "Mr." becomes "Sir" the embarrassment is apt to be increased. There seemed to be nothing very wrong about "Mr. Grant Duff," but "Sir Grant Duff was felt at once to be doubtful; and if Sir Mountstuart Duff is permissible, this writer, for one, regrets that there should be any pretext for such an awkward locution as "Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff." The suggested remedy is the use of the hyphen. This is the Frenchman's custom when he adds his wife's name to his own. As this reformer observes, it would be for every day purposes far easier to deal with the Smiths if grouped into "Plantagenet-Smiths" Stuart-Smiths," Hyde-Parker-Smiths," Portland-place-Smiths," and so on; but what is wanted is an authoritative rule for dealing with the ever-growing class who have been provided by their sponsors with "double-barrelled names."

THE CHARGE AGAINST MRS. OSBORNE.

THE charge against Mrs. Osborne of having committed perjury in the pearl case trial was on the charge sheet on the remand list at Bow-street Police Court on Friday, Feb. 12. The inquiry was held in the upper court, which is of somewhat limited dimension. The presiding magistrate was Sir John Bridge, who heard the inquiry last week after the charge was withdrawn at the Guildhall. Mr. C. F. Gill, instructed by Mr. H. Cuffe, on behalf of the Treasury, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Lewis Coward, instructed by Mr. St. John Wontner, represented the prisoner. Mrs. Osborne had been brought from Holloway Gaol early in the morning. Major Hargreave was seated in the body of the court and Mrs. Hargreave was accommodated with a seat immediately behind the prisoner's dock. Mr. Leslie Sweet represented Major and Mrs. Hargreave.

Mr. Gill, on behalf of the Treasury, having called some formal evidence, said the first assignment of perjury was that the plaintiff had stated she had never been in the City further than the Temple. The others were that she had also stated that she did not write—"Mrs. Price, 14, Hyde Park-garden," on a document marked "A," that she did not write "A. Price" as an endorsement on a cheque for £550 drawn by Mr. Spink, that she did not write "L. S. Price" on a memorandum stating that the jewels were her property, that she never saw Mr. Pearce, the bank clerk, in her life until the trial, that she never went out at all on the 23rd of February, 1891, and that she did not pay anything over £10 between February and March.

Mrs. Georgina Louisa Hargreave was called. She said she lived at Shirley. She was one of the defendants in the case of Osborne *v.* Hargreave. The two pairs of pearl earrings and a pair of diamond earnings produced were her property. She kept them in a secret drawer in her house, and they were safe there on the 4th of February, 1891. She missed them on the 20th of Februray, 1891. Mrs. Osborne had been staying with her at Shirley during the first part of February. During the time she stayed with the witness she (Mrs. Osborne) had seen the cabinet. The witness had explained to her the way the secret drawer was opened. After the witness discovered the loss of the jewels she communicated with the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coward: She was there on a subpœna of the Treasury authorities. Her jewels had been restored and all the costs against her and her husband had been paid.

Have you seen Mrs. Osborne since her arrest?—Yes; yesterdey.

Where?—The witness (with deep emotion): In Holloway Gaol.

Mr. John Marshall Spink was next called. He was a goldsmith, jeweller, and dealer in precious stones, and he carried on business at No. 2, Gracechurch-street, in the City, under the firm of Spink and Son. He remembered the 19th of February last year. About a quarter to one o'clock on that day his assistant, Mr. Bagguley, made a statement to him while he was dining with his brother. He went down to the first floor and examined some stones, and Mr. Bagguley brought the lady who had them into the show-rooms. He identified her as Mrs. Osborne.

Did you ask her the price?—Yes; and she said £800. I told her that sum was too much for them, and I asked her if she had any objection to my making an offer for them, and she said, "No." I offered her £550 for them, and she accepted it. I asked her more than once if they were her own property. She said she had inherited them. She gave me the name of Alice Price, Hyde Park-gardens. Mr. Bagguley looked at the "London directory," and said that was not the name at the number she gave. She said, "No; that is not my house. I am staying there. I live in the country." I asked her for her country address, and said that in buying an article of this value it was necessary to know from whom it was purchased. She said, "I would rather not sell them," and she put out her hand to take them back again. As I was desirous of purchasing them, I said to her that I only required her name and addres for entry in our books, and that it was absolutely necessary to know who she was. After a few moments consideration she gave me the address of Radcliffe Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire. I thereupon wrote out this memorandum:—"The pair of pearl earrings and also a diamond earring which I sell to Messrs, Spink and Son for £550 are my own property absolutely." That was signed by Mrs. Osborne as "Alice Price." I wrote the crossed cheque produced for £550 and handed it to Mrs. Osborne, who said, "I have also a fine pearl necklace which I hope I shall not have to sell." She was with me about twenty minutes. I next saw Mrs. Osborne on Monday, the 23rd of February. She was then quite differently dressed. I only saw her in the shop on this occasion. I learned from my manager that she had brought back the cheque. She said she wished to get cash for it, and asked me to initial it so that she could get cash, and I wrote across it, "Please pay cash." She then went away. The witness then said that his attention was called to a police handbill stating that the jewels had been stolen. He at once wrote down to the chief constable at Torquay. He next saw Mrs. Osborne on the 12th of March in the same room where he purchased the jewels. She was in company with other people. She was seen on that occasion by Mr. Bagguley, the witness, his brother, and his manager.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coward: He had heard that notes and a cheque amounting to £550 had been sent by Messrs. Wonter, on behalf of Mrs. Osborne, to the Public Prosecutor for him. He had no reason to doubt it. He was not a voluntary informant against Mrs. Osborne in this matter.

How came you to swear the information?—Two police-officers came to my shop.

Sir John Bridge: Is this material?

Mr. Coward: I think it is important as my friend is proceeding for both perjury and larceny.

The witness further said that the two police-officers were City detectives, sent, he believed, from the Treasury. They wanted him to prosecute, but he declined.

Mr. Coward asked whether the prisoner was to be prosecuted for obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Gill said no. He would only ask for a committal for perjury and larceny.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Gill, said Major Hargreave brought an action against his firm to recover the pearls.

Mr. Alfred Bagguley gave corroborative evidence. The witness said that Mrs. Osborne told him that she wanted the money more than the jewels, and that they were old-fashioned. She gave him the name of Alice Price, 14, Hyde Park-gardens. He asked her to write her name and address, and she did so.

Mr. William Tipper Pearce, cashier at Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street, said that Messrs. Spink and Son had an account at that bank. On the 23rd of February last, about eleven o'clock, the prisoner went to the bank and presented a cheque for £550. He told her it was a crossed cheque and must either be passed through a bank or she must get Messrs. Spink to write "cash" on it and initial it. She went away and returned shortly with the cheque marked "cash." She asked for the money to be all in gold. He gave her £550 in gold in a canvas bag. She slung the bag on her arm, threw her cloak over it, and walked out of the bank. The weight of the bag of gold would be between 9 lb. and 10 lb.

Mr. Alfred Benjamin, manager of the firm of Benjamin and Son, tailors, of Ulster House Conduit-street, said that his firm had supplied a check ulster to Miss Elliott before she was married. On the 23rd of February last he remembered a lady coming in and speaking to one of the employes of the firm. He could not identify her. After having had some conversation with his brother he gave her a letter. The lady gave the name of Mrs. Thompson. He did not see anything in her possession. His firm kept an account at the Piccadilly branch of the National and Provincial Bank. A memorandum was put in and read, in which the witness had asked the bank to change the £550 in gold to notes for the lady. She gave him no order for clothes on the occasion. His attention was afterwards called to the trial of the action against the Hargreaves, and his brother communicated with Mr. Justice Denman.

Mr. Alfred Cawthorne said he was at the Piccadilly branch of the National Bank in February last. He spoke to a lady bringing a letter asking to have £550 in gold changed into notes, and he gave her seven £50 notes and ten £20 notes.

Mr. Thomas Seccombe, linen salesman at Messrs. Maple's Tottohamcourt-road, said that on the 20th of February he remembered Mrs. Osborne coming to that establishment. She purchased household linen of the value of £50 and a few shillings She was there from about an hour and a half to two hours. She gave him instructions that the linen was to be marked "C. A. Osborne. The goods in the first instance were sent home in one of the carts, but were brought back, She called on the 28th, and he took the goods himself to the house on the 2nd of March. He waited at the house and saw Miss Elliott. He tendered the account and she gave him in payment a £50 bank-note, He asked her to endorse the note, and she said Messrs. Maple were rather exacting. She endorsed the note in his presence with the name of Elliot and paid him the difference in coin. The following morning he paid the note into the counting-house.

Mr. Edward Dunmore, clerk at the Tottenham-court-road branch of the union Bank, proved the payment of the £500 to Messrs. Maple's account, including a £50 note, dated May 2, 1890, numbered 19,196, and endorsed "F. E. Elliott."

Mr. Charles Smith, manager of the Mortimer Stores, Fulham-road, said he had a customer named Ethel Elliott, of 27, The Boltons. She occasionally gave orders and sometimes paid the accounts. The firm banked with the London and South-Western Bank, Fulham-road. The £20 note, No. 28,661, bore his initials. He always put the name of the person from whom he received a note upon it. On the back of the note he found two "t's;" but the rest of the name had been erased. He was in the habit of spelling Miss Elliott's name with two "t's," and on the 28th of February he found he paid £25 into the bank.

Detective-Inspector Henry Taylor, of the City Police, produced five £50 Bank of England notes, dated the 2nd of May, 1890, which were handed to him by the Treasury solicitor. They were received with a cheque from Messrs. Wontner for £300 in favour of Messrs. Spink and Son on behalf of Mrs. Osborne.

Mr. Gill said that concluded the case for the prosecution. He applied that the prisoner should be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of perjury and on the charge of larceny of the jewels.

Sir John Bridge having given the usual caution to the prisoner, asked her if she had anything to say.

The prisoner (almost inaudibly): I have nothing to say.

Sir John Bridge: Do you wish to call any witnesses?

The prisoner: No.

Sir John Bridge: Then you will be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The prisoner then stepped from the dock, and was assisted by her husband out of the court.

THE OXFORD SCANDAL.

A PRIVATE TUTOR CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING.

ON Monday afternoon (15th ultimo), at Bow Street, London, Maitland Francis Morland, aged 65, giving an address in St. John Street, Oxford, and described as a private tutor, was charged on a warrant before Sir John Bridge with attempting to obtain from Henry James, Lord Hothfield, the sum of £70 by means of false pretences.

Mr. George Lewis appeared to prosecute, being accompanied by Lord Hothfield and Mr. Labouchere, M.P. Mr. J. Crawshaw, solicitor, was for the defence.

The prisoner is a stout man, below medium height, and has white hair and side whiskers. He wore an Inverness cape, which he took off and placed over the rail of the dock. He sat

IS CHOLERA CONVEYED FROM INDIA TO EUROPE?

SURGEON-GENERAL Sir WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., contributes the following paper to the *Sanitary Record*:—It is quite time that a more decided stand should be made against the ideas, so generally prevalent, and which have been fostered by continental writers, that India is the home of cholera; that cholera originates there in consequence of defective sanitation; and that it is then conveyed from India to Europe. At the International Congress of Venice these ideas were dwelt upon by continental delegates. M. Monod, in his endeavours to impress this on the congress, quoted various Indian official reports detailing want of sanitary arrangements in different places. He also quoted much that had been said by various speakers at the London International Congress of Hygiene, showing defective Indian sanitary conditions. But M. Monod appears to have studiously ignored what has been done, which, however, he might learn from my congress paper on "The Progress of Sanitation in India." Now I cannot assert that what M. Monod quoted is much overdrawn or incorrect. But, on the other hand, credit is not given for the enormous advances which have been made. M. Monod quoted something about the insanitary condition of Calcutta. Certainly there are yet parts of Calcutta—the outskirts or *bustees*—where much sanitary work it still required. But this may be said of London, of Paris, of Venice, or of most other large towns. Notwithstanding many wants, the sanitary condition of Bombay, Calcutta and of Madras, will compare favourably with the majority of continental cities of similar calibre. Again, there are numbers of Indian villages and small towns, the sanitary condition of which will compare favourably with that of various British towns and villages, and still more favourably with continental towns and villages. And if the sanitary condition of Indian towns and villages generally is compared with the sanitary condition of towns and villages in other eastern countries—China, Persia, Turkey, &c.—the comparison will be found altogether in favour of India.

Now I do not regard India as the home and only manufactory of cholera; although owing to climate, food and environment generally, there is more cholera in India then in most other countries—just as, owing to surrounding circumstances, certain maladies are most prevalent in other countries; and I do not believe that cholera is conveyed from India to Europe. There is no undoubted instance of a vessel passing through the Suez Canal originating an epidemic in either Egypt or on the continent, or in this country. It will be recollected that when, some years ago, Sir Guyer Hunter was sent out to investigate the origin of a cholera epidemic in Egypt, he found that cholera had been present long before the advent of the vessel which was erroneously supposed to have imported it. The imposition of quarantine on ships with a clean bill of health from Bombay has always appeared to me excessively absurd; because, according to the best authorities, the incubation of cholera is less than the time it takes for a vessel to proceed from Bombay to Suez.

As for the theory that cholera may be conveyed from India overland, *via* Baluchistan, Affghanistan, Persia, Arabia, and other countries, such theory rests on very slender foundation. I submit that because cholera occurs in Bengal in 1882 (or in any other year), and in Persia, or Turkey, or Europe in 1884 (or in any other year) the latter should not be regarded as the westward march of the Indian epidemic. Yet this is what has been argued. Had similar researches been made into cholera as it affects countries east of India, there would be similar reasons for asserting an eastern progress of the malady. But countries east of India are less known, and attention has not been directed to the east as to the west. There has been an assumption that cholera is a malady which must spread in a definite direction from east to west, arriving at a certain place by a certain date. But I have known cholera spread in exactly the opposite direction, and also break out at various places hundreds of miles apart within a few hours; and between which places no communication could possibly have taken place. I believe that epidemics of cholera in countries west of India would occur much the same if Indian epidemics were non-existent.

I scarcely need fear contradiction when I say that isolated cases of cholera occur in most countries every year. But I go further than this, and say that many cases of cholera occur in most countries every year, and that what is termed *cholera nostras* and summer diarrhœa is a more or less mild degree of cholera. Cholera has been too much regarded as a disease characterised by certain symptoms, and it has been customary to declare that a malady is not cholera unless all these symptoms are present. But terming a malady cholera only when certain symptoms occur is not consistent with what is admitted with respect to various other diseases, which may be very mild or very severe.

Cholera in its manifestations is a Protean malady, and it very often presents as diarrhœa. There are always numerous cases of diarrhœa when cholera prevails, and the question has never been satisfactorily answered, at what stage do the sufferers from diarrhœa become the victims of cholera? Koch referred cholera to a microbe in the earth and water. Ballard believes summer diarrhœa is intimately connected with the life process of some micro-organism in the soil. The diagnosis of some cases of summer diarrhœa from typical cholera is impossible, for the symptoms are exactly the same, and such cases would be unhesitatingly recorded as cholera during a cholera epidemic.

If recovery from severe diarrhœa takes place a low febrile condition often ensues, just as results from cholera. The best treatment for cholera is the best treatment for summer diarrhœa. The pathology of both maladies is almost identical. Summer diarrhœa prevails most in the warmest weather of temperate climates, and cholera prevails most in warm climates. It is, therefore, evident that the analogy between cholera and summer diarrhœa is complete. More degree is certainly not sufficient ground for considering diseases different in essential characters.

From what has been said at Venice and elsewhere, it appears to be received as an axiom by large numbers, that cholera is generated in unsanitary Indian villages. But there really is no reason why cholera should not be generated in the still more unsanitary villages of Baluchistan, Affghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and even of some southerly European countries. It is useless going into the questions whether cholera is generated *de novo*, or whether cholera breaking out at a locality is the revitalisation of the germs of a former epidemic. Neither is it necessary to argue whether cholera is conveyed through the atmosphere or whether by human intercourse. We do, however, know that unsanitary conditions tend to localise cholera. But this view of the case does not suit continental authorities. They practically desire to make it appear that if cholera were prevented in India by sanitation, they would be safe without any sanitation! This, it is quite certain, they would not be. If it is true that cholera is conveyed from the east to the west they would have to insist on the efficient sanitation of every country between India and Europe. Still they would have cholera with them in the shape of *cholera nostras* and summer diarrhœa, which might at any time develop into a serious epidemic. If all towns and villages on the continent were sanitated as well as a great many Indian towns and villages are, the chances of cholera on the continent would be infinitely less. And if better sanitary arrangements were made at the ports and places of pilgrimage instead of an often useless quarantine, there would not be the melancholy fact that more than one-third of those who start from Bombay on the Haj never come back.

Continental writers are also for referring the origin of cholera to the shrines and places of pilgrimage in India. In former years cholera did frequently occur at these gatherings, but owing to careful sanitary preparation and arangements, it may now safely be said cholera most probably will not occur. It is somewhat curious that while certain authorities have not hesitated to urge the Government of India to adopt such measures as would pratically stop pilgrimage in India, such proposal, as regard pilgrimages to Mecca have never even hinted at. If sanitary measures were carried out at Mecca in the comprehensive manner they are conducted at large Indian pilgrimages, cholera would be exceptional at Mecca as it is now at Hindu shrines. But the the principal endeavours are directed towards preventing importation of disease from India.

THE foreign residents of Hankow held a meeting recently to consider what could be done towards putting a stop to the further circulation of the infamous anti-Foreign Hunan literature, when it was resolved to address a petition to Lord Salisbury on the subject.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

IN the House of Lords on Monday (Feb. 15) Viscount Cross moved the second reading of the Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill, and said it was intended to supplement the Act of 1861, and required but little explanation, since a similar bill had been before their lordships in 1890. That bill, after passing through a Committee, where several amendments were made at the suggestion of Lord Northbrook and other noble lords opposite, finally went down to the Lower House; but, unfortunately, the pressure of business was too great to allow the measure to pass into law. This was the case again in 1891, and the present bill was drawn in the same terms as the previous bills. The main objects of the measure were to enable the legislative councils of India in the first place to address questions on certain subjects to the central Government, to enable them to discuss questions of finance, to enlarge the number of the legislative council, and to enable the Viceroy, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to make certain rules with regard to the nomination of members—a provision which would give to the viceroy a certain amount of latitude. It was very unfortunate that delay had taken place in the passing of such a measure as that now before the House; but there was one advantage in that delay; those who had been anxious for a more advanced measure had now thought the matter over, and were willing to approach the subject more tentatively than they had done. He had reason to believe the bill would now be more welcome to a certain class of persons than the earlier measures had proved to be. No one could be more anxious than the Viceroy and himself to see the bill passed into law, and he could assure their lordships that it was the intention of the Government to do all in their power to press the measure through the other House.

The Earl of Kimberley pointed out the great importance attached to sub-section 4 of the first clause of the bill, which enabled the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make regulations as to the conditions under which the nomination of all or any of the members should be made. He should have preferred that the possibility of election, being one of the means of presenting persons for nomination, had been more explicitly recognised in the bill; but he knew the measure was a tentative proposal, and he welcomed it as such. Feeling, as he did, that great caution was required in extending this principle to India, he could not criticise the bill as it stood in any hostile spirit; and he thought it might prove the foundation of a very useful departure in India. It was unwise to allow such measures, however, to be hung up for any length of time after having been introduced. If it were once acknowledged that some such amendment of the law as the bill proposed was necessary it was incumbent upon the Government to see that a bill passed into law as soon as possible.

The Earl of Northbrook said he agreed that the clause to which the noble earl had referred would be useful in enabling the Viceroy to popularise in some way the nominations to the legislative councils in India. His experience had taught him that India, at least in his time, was a country quite unfit for any system of popular election by popular constituencies. It was, however, quite possible to concede the principle of representation to municipal and other bodies, who could be perfectly well trusted to recommend representatives to the legislative councils. One of the great merits of the measure was that it was elastic, and that to those who knew most about India was left the responsibility of taking any steps forward. He earnestly desired that the bill should be passed into law in the present session.

The Marquis of Salisbury said he only rose for the purpose of expressing his general assent to the language just used by the noble lord opposite. He quite agreed with him that the word "representation" better described the intentions of the Government and the Governor-General than the more narrow word "election." But he should be sorry that it should be believed that the Government looked upon that representation as being specially confined to the municipal bodies. He did not wish in the least to narrow the language or elasticity of the bill, or to say a word which would discourage such bodies, but he must demur to the idea that they were necessarily the main bodies in India to which this additional representation should be given. All parties desired to popularise these legislative councils and bring them more into harmony with the civil life of the people; but care must be taken lest, by the application of Occidental machinery, there was brought in, not the strong and effective elements of Indian society, but the artificial influence of the weakly elements. It would be a great evil if the really strong portion of Indian society, under any system of government, did not retain that share of the government to which their natural position among their people traditionally entitled them.

The bill was read a second time.

THE EAST INDIA OFFICERS BILL.

IN the House of Lords on Monday (Feb. 15) Viscount Cross moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which measure, which last year was introduced and advanced so far as to pass a committee of the House, and also the Standing Committee, was to enable certain officers in India to come home for short periods without vacating their offices. The Governor-Generals of India, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab were now under the restriction, and the bill proposed to remove it in respect to those high officers. The restriction might have been wise at the time it was made, when a journey to England took a long time, and when it was almost impossible for them to leave their posts without inconvenience. Now, however, the circumstances were very different, and the journey could be performed in very much less time, and probably their lordships would quite understand that it might be of great advantage that the Commander-in-Chief, for instance, should be able to come home for consultation with the military authorities and the Government of the day. Though their lordships might differ as to the extent to which the bill might be carried, he hoped the principle of it would be accepted by them. Their lordships would remember that in the Jubilee year the Legislature was obliged to pass a special Act in order to enable the Duke of Connaught to come home. Mr. Childers, who explained at the time that there were objections to a bill specially enabling a particular officer to visit this country, stated that a measure of general application would not be open to the same citicisms. He moved that the bill be read a second time.

The Earl of Northbrook failed to see that there was any public necessity justifying the passing of this measure. What were the views of the Government of India with reference to the proposed change? He questioned very much whether the great officers of State of India ought to be empowered to leave that country even in the circumstances contemplated by the framers of the bill. The analogy of the custom prevailing in the colonies was not applicable, because most of the colonies had representative institutions, and the absence of a Governor-General for a short time from a colony could not have any of the consequences which might result from the absence of the Governor-General of India or of the Governors of Madras and Bombay. The bill said: "It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, at the request of the Secretary of State in Council of India, from time to time, to require on public grounds any of the several officers specified in the first schedule to this Act to leave India for the purpose of visiting Europe." What, he should like to know, were the public grounds here contemplated? If circumstances of great emergency were meant, surely when such circumstances arose was the very time when those high officers ought to remain in India. He trusted that they might be given some fuller explanation of the views of the Government concerning this measure. At any rate, some limit ought to be fixed to the period during which a Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief might absent himself from India. As matters stood at present inconvenience was often caused by the absence, on sick leave, of the occupants of responsible posts. In fact, temporary vacancies were constantly occurring, and there was too often uncertainty as to who should fill the gaps and perform important duties. The state of things might best be likened to a game of general post. If the highest places in the administration of India were now in their turn to be vacated from time to time under the powers conferred by this bill, the evil to which he had adverted would be greatly increased.

Lord Salisbury admitted that the bill in some of its details might be amended, but could not agree with the noble earl in his condemnation of the principle of the measure. The main point to bear in mind was that the Acts prohibiting the absence from India of the Governor-General and other great officers were passed at a time when it was impossible to get from India to this country except by going round the Cape, a voyage which took from six to eight months. Short leave, therefore, was then an impossibility; but it was no longer so, and therefore it was right that the original statutes should be modified. It was an anomaly that the officers at the head of the service, men of a certain age and for whom medical leave might be most necessary, should be unable to obtain it. The present system caused two grave inconveniences; one was the impossibility of personal consultation between the highest officials in India and Her Majesty's Ministers, and the other was that, owing to the restrictions regarding leave, it was sometimes difficult to fill some of the offices named in the schedule of the bill. He was quite ready to consider the point raised by the noble earl as to the desirability of fixing a limit to the time for which leave could be given, but he certainly did think that the time had come for departing from a rule which was no longer necessary, and which acted in more than one way as a hindrance to the easy administration of the public service. Consulation was necessary for the public service, and was one of the great advantages which the facilities of communication had given; it was an advantage which was frequently made use of in the Foreign Office, and also, he believed, in the Colonial Office. But they were debarred from personal consultation with the members of the Councils of the three Presidencies by the present state of the law. He did not wish to revert to past troubles, but he thought that a considerable amount of difficulty might have been averted when he had had the honour of being Secretary of State for India and the noble earl had been Viceroy, and when there had been considerable differences of opinion between them, if the noble earl could have come home for consultation. He thought, therefore, that by the present system they were placing an unnecessary fetter and impediment on the public service. If they could not trust those who had the administration of those duties and would exercise the powers given under this bill, he would not exclude the idea of limitations, but he hoped that the House would consent to depart from the principle of the present system.

The Earl of Kimberley confessed he felt very grave doubts as to the application of this bill especially to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. Of course there was force in what the noble marquis had said; no one could deny that there was advantage in personal consultation; but here they had consider, as in other matters, the balance of advantage, and whether there was not a possibility that the bringing over of the Governor-General might lead to greater danger than would otherwise result. There was no officer serving the English Government whose responsibility could be in any degree compared to that of the Viceroy of India. His personal responsibility was very great. They had always sought to send to India the most distinguished and able man that could be selected for the post, not merely because there was the vast administration of government to carry on, in which he had the assistance of others, but also because on the personal character and on the personal capacity of the Viceroy depended the conduct of that vast machine of government. He thought that the temptation to send for the Viceroy whenever there was any serious difference between him and the Government at home would be very great indeed on both sides. In country like India, however, great danger might arise from the absence of the Viceroy, which in case of trouble arising might deprive the Government of India of the power of prompt action. Therefore, while he did not deny that there was force in the argument used by the noble marquis, he thought that on the other side the disadvantages were more serious. The same was the case with regard to the Commander-in-Chief, on whom a great responsibility rested, and whose absence might cause danger in the case of war breaking out. He trusted that the Government would carefully consider the objections which had been put forward.

The bill was read a second time, the Committee stage being fixed for Feb. 22.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

ON Monday, Feb. 15th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Coghill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had repeatedly supported the claims of the Covenanted Officers of the Forest Department to the same pension rules as their colleagues in the Department of Public Works and Telegraph Department; whether the Secretary of State had withheld his sanction to the concessions asked for by them; whether the recruitment of the Forest Department was identical with that of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments by competitive examination and subsequent professional training at Coopers-hill; and whether the Public Service Commission, locally appointed to inquire into the conditions of the Indian Services, had made the same recommendations as the Government of India? Mr. Curzon: The statements made in the question are substantially correct; but I should explain that the Secretary of State has not refused his sanction, but is awaiting further information as to the proposal of the Government of India before he can come to a decision.

On Tuesday, Feb. 16, Mr. S. Macneill moved an address for a return of all appointments (excluding covenanted Civil Servants only) in all departments of all the Civil Services, of monthly salaries of Rs. 400 and upwards, stating separately the number employed for each separate amount, and distinguishing natives pure and Europeans and Eurasians. The hon. member stated that he took this step on account of the divergence of statement and opinion between the Under-Secretary for India and himself. The Under-Secretary had been good enough to send him a letter since his notice appeared on the paper stating that the return could not be granted because a similar one relating to Civil servants receiving Rs. 1,000 a year had already been granted. His intention, however, was to show that in offices of emolument having at least Rs. 400 a month the Indians were practically boycotted. He had made a statement the other evening as to the number of Indians in the higher ranks of the uncovenanted service, which he had previously made without contradiction when the right hon. Member for Chatham was Under-Secretary. Sir J. Gorst: The hon. member will not assume that everything that I did not contradict was true. Mr. S. Macneill said that his experience of the right hon. gentleman was that he acted on the good old legal maxim of admitting nothing. The authority on which his original statement was made was a speech by a well-known and distinguished Indian Civil servant, Mr. Eardley Wilmot. All the information he had in his possession he had gladly placed at the disposal of the Under-Secretary, and he earnestly desired to see India separated altogether from any question of party politics. Mr. Curzon said it was unnecessary to give the return, for the reason that all the information the hon. member required, and a great deal besides, would be contained in the return moved for by Seymour Keay last year, and granted by the Government. The information connected with that return was now being collected, and no doubt it would shortly be laid upon the table. That return would give the salaries of all Civil servants in India who were in receipt of Rs 1000 per annum and upwards. The figures which he (Mr. Curzon) quoted the other evening, and to which the hon. member took exception, were perfectly correct. The figures which the hon. member quoted were also correct in a sense, but he entirely ignored certain important facts and only brought forward such figures as supported his own view of the case. The Government did not object to the publication of any figures which would show the actual position of the Civil Service in India; but there was no necessity for granting the return asked for by the hon. member.

The motion was negatived without a division.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E C Ozanne, Bo	Capt F M Drury, B S C
Col W Tweedie, B S C	Lieut W H Manning, I S C
Col A Chaplin, Infy	Lieut H C Ricketts, I S C
Maj F D Raikes, C I E, B	Lieut H M Grove, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H G W Herron, B C S, 6 mos	Capt F Oswald, B S C, 14 days
Mr J Dixon, B, 6 mos	Lt T S Barton, B S C, 6 mos
Mr H S Schurr, B, 5 mos	Lt C H Davies, B S C, 6 mos
Col W A J Wallace, C I E, R E, 6 mos	Lt E Y Watson, M S C, 6 mos
Col A J T Welshman, B Infy, till Aug 15, 1892	Lieut H W Hefferman, M S C 6 mos
Col G H P Codrington, BoSC, till May 28, 1892	Lieut R F R Formby, M S C, 7 days
Lieut-Col M C Brackenbury, R E, till April 20	Lt P J Miles, B S C, 15 days
Lieut-Col C D Swete, B S C, 6 mos	Surg-Maj D S E Bain, M, 6 months
Capt J Wilson, R I M, 6 mos	Surg-Maj G E E Burroughs, Bo, 1 mo
	Surg-Maj F J Dewes, M, 184 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R H Tickell, B	Maj A M Muir, B S C
Mr V W Bertelsen, B	Capt F Glanville, D S O, R E
Mr J P Algie, B	
Lieut-Col G H More Molyneux, B S C	Capt H Trevor, B S C
	Capt F Oswald, B S C
Lt-Col G W Sawyer, B S C	Lt F C Logan Home, M S C

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Majs W J A Birch, D S Cuninghame, T G Thomson, and A K Macpherson.

To be Major—Capt W J B Bird.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brig-Surg Lieut-Cols—Surg Lieut-Col J B Gaffney and Surg Lieut-Col W Finden.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Bengal Cavalry—Col A W R Becher.

Bengal Infantry—Cols A F Jones, W Hopkinson, and H E Elliot.

Madras Infantry—Col G J V Someren.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A MISSING LINK.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. STUART. in an illustrated letter to the *Daily Graphic* points out how the Runn of Kutch would be bridged and the Railway from Bombay to Karachi completed. He writes:—

Done with Bombay, I took up my "Indian Railway Travellers' Guide" (published by the *Bombay Gazette*) to see by what train I could and would go to Karachi, and read, "by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers bi-weekly." "Steamers," I said to myself with all the testiness due to the mosquitos and "cold weather" (92 degs. in the shade!) of Bombay—"Steamers! I want to go by train. I've had enough of steamers." But not a line in the guide was there *re* trains! I opened the map and could scarce believe my eyes that the Bombay and Baroda line, although starting right enough Karachiwards, turned sharp-east, or away from it, opposite Kutch, and that although there is railway connection from Bombay to Karachi, it is so tremendously roundabout that the railway guide was perfectly right, so far as practical travelling is concerned, in ignoring its existence. Fancy having to go round by Lahore, or Ferozpore, and Mooltan, to get to Karachi, a matter of over 2,000 miles, when the two places are about 550 miles, as the crow flies.

A MISSING LINK.

And yet Bombay and Karachi are great strategical points. Bombay is the harbour of the West Coast: and Karachi is the point of debarkation nearest to the North-west frontier. In war it might be most desirable to rapidly supplement the stores, provisions, and material of Karachi from the superabundance of Bombay, and yet no railway connects the two. Looking at the map again to discover the reason of this, I muttered, I fear, "Oh, it's this cursed Kutch that's in the way. Can't jump the Gulf of Kutch!" I find, however, that Kutch, for a gulf, is not so bad, not so "impassable," as gulfs generally are deemed. Nor is the "Runn of Kutch," which looks on the map like a big sea, so very deterring either, in a railway construction sense. Both the gulf and the Runn have narrow, shallow straits; that could easily be spanned by combinations of embankment and bridge. Thus a line might start from Wadhwan, completing the system across Kattywar, run over the narrow neck of the Gulf of Kutch, through the populated and not unfertile island of Kutch, over the creek at the entrance of the Runn near Lukput, and so up to Kotri on the North-Western Railway that leads to Karachi. Clearly the system is incomplete without this link, now a missing one.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

An alternative line has been suggested from Palanpur along the northern shore of the Gulf of Kutch, but manifestly it would be better to accommodate a fertile and populated region than the desert. The other proposed lines, namely, from Sukkur to Jodhpore, and from Kotri to Delhi, would also have to traverse the desert, and certainly are not wanted strategically. The latter line, however, is being warmly advocated by the good people of Karachi, who by it would be brought into connection with the producers of Central India, to their great mutual convenience and profit. On a future occasion, if you allow me, I shall point out how this forbidding Rajputana Desert—a huge standing disgrace to our science and enterprise—might and ought to be reclaimed. I will only say now, that it is not necessary to begin with a railway, and that although, for other reasons, it is desirable to construct the Kotri-Delhi line, I would rather, of the two, make a start with the Bombay-Karachi line.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

But really this railway famine in magnificent and undeveloped India is alike inexplicable, pernicious, and humiliating. Semi-bankrupt States not under British rule can have money poured into them like water; and yet for such projects as I have described the sapient capitalist and investor has nothing but head-shaking and pocket-buttoning! They should come out here and see India and Indian railways. I don't think they would hesitate long about investing their cash. People at home, I fear, have no sort of adequate notion of the prosperity, the progress, the go of this country, so great in every respect. As to railways, I can vouch for it that they can be as solidly, enduringly, and cheaply constructed as in England or any other part of the world; while as to traffic the natives of India are continually learning to appreciate and use this kind of locomotion; and the industries and commerce of the country are growing like young giants. And yet, in spite of all this, money won't flow into Indian railways! Why? God knows, I don't; unless it be the "mostly fools" reason of Tom Carlyle.

INDIA OFFICE OBSTRUCTION.

The Secretary of State, we know, is empowered to annually raise certain moneys for Indian railway construction; but these moneys, instead of being spent on the development of commercial or general lines, are being lavished on the military lines on the Afghan and Burmese frontiers, which certainly was not the intention when the authority was granted. This trying "to kill two birds" with one, and not a very big stone, is but poor policy. Of course, the defence of the country is of transcendent importance, and should, and must be attended to; but not at the expense of its commercial development. What is required to render India secure against outside enemies should be done as thoroughly and rapidly as possible, and almost regardless of cost, and surely the money might and should be raised by extra loan for so special an object. But, as an experienced Indian railway official writes to me, "They won't face extra loans for these frontier businesses . . . . and what we in India feel is that while the Home Government are always preaching about their desire to develop railways in India they practically make it impossible for any one to get a new railway scheme carried. The objections at the India Office are referred to India and those raised in India are referred to the India office, and even the most enterprising projectors are wearied out with waiting!" "'Tis, true,! 'tis a pity; pity 'tis 'tis true!" Alas, that even big people can't treat big matters in a big way.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of this Railway was held on on Feb. 16 at the offices, Gracechurch-street, London. Capt. J. Gilbert Johnston presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said the reason the meeting had not been called earlier was that there were various accounts connected with the transfer of the old company which had rendered a postponement of the meeting necessary until now. In future, however, their half-yearly meetings would be held about the end of June and December. In their prospectus it was stated that 1,102 miles worked by the old company would be taken over by this company, and 779 miles were at the time completed. In the course of March last year 122 miles, from Tiruvannamalai to Tirupati, were opened; and last month forty-seven miles, from Pakala to Vayalpad, were also opened. They believed that in the course of next month the remaining portion, from Vayalpad to Guntakal, would be opened, thus forming the 1,102 miles which they originally took over. Since then the Government had asked them to construct a line from Dharmavaram to beyond Hindupur, to the Mysore frontier, in connection with a line, which was also being constructed, to go from that point to Bangalore. The company were also constructing a line from Mayavaram to Mutupet, on the sea-board, and this would before long be completed. In these circumstances it would be useless to draw any comparison between the receipts for the June half of 1891 and those for the same period of the previous year. One pleasing feature, however, was that in the first six months of 1891 they had earned 3·42 per cent. The Government contract was 3 per cent. for twenty years, but in addition to this they accorded the company ½ per cent. to Jan. 1, 1894, and they had every reason to hope that, when that period arrived, they would obtain from their own earnings the 3½ per cent. which they at present enjoyed. As they might remember, the services of the Indian staff, under their able agent, Mr. Bettes, were transferred from the old company to this company, and the directors thought that it was mainly due to the exertions of these gentlemen, with the zealous co-operation of the officials of the Indian Government, that so many miles of railway—more than 320—had been completed so efficiently in so short a period. Of the total number of their passengers no less a proportion than 98 per cent. travelled third class, and of their total receipts from coaching, 94 per cent was due to the third class. A shareholder inquired whether the line referred to in the report from Pondicherry to Tirupapaliyur, was being laid under agreement with the French Government. He added that the district in question, of about thirteen miles, was more subject to floods than any portion of the system. The chairman, in reply, stated that no definite agreement had been made with respect to the line referred to. The surveys had been made, and were now under consideration. If constructed their engineer would no doubt have in view the danger alluded to. Mr. Kimber, M. P., in seconding the motion, stated that the beneficent work which the company was performing for the people of India was shown by the fact that, as the chairman had stated, 98 per cent. of their passengers travelled third class, and at an average fare of less than one-fifth of a penny per mile. The motion was unanimously adopted.

NATIVES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday (Feb. 12) Mr. Macneill moved the addition to the Address of the following paragraph:—"And we humbly regret that your Majesty's Speech from the Throne contains no proposals for redeeming the pledges so frequently given by various Governments that natives of Great Britain and natives of India should be placed on terms of equality in the matter of appointments in the public service and in facilities in competing for such appointments." He called the attention of the House to a statement made by Lord Northbrook at Birmingham to the effect that there was one simple test which might be applied to Indian questions; the country should never forget that it was their duty to govern India not for their own profit and advantage, but for the benefit of the people of India. How had this principle been carried out? On one occasion Mr. Bright contended that "India has now become a pasture ground for smart young English gentlemen." Every emolument worth having in India was given to Englishmen, and the natives were by various simple processes boycotted and cheated out of everything in their own land. The hon. member further pointed out that Lord Lytton had admitted, in private correspondence, that the Indian natives had been cheated, and that the noble lord had thrown himself when Viceroy of India more into the arms of the official class than any other Viceroy. He maintained that the present Government were treating India as though it was another Ireland, and the result was that the poorest people in the world were saddled with the most expensive government.

Mr. Curzon, who was received with cheers, said the statement of the hon. member, that the pledges given to India of equality of treatment as between natives and Englishmen in appointments to the public service had not been carried out, was wholly incorrect. The proclamations in which the pledges were made had been endorsed and enforced by various Governments, and the authorities in India had made constant and consistent efforts to carry them out. Since 1867 successive Viceroys had considered the best means of utilising the services of natives in the highest classes of the Civil Service, and those pledges had culminated during the administration of Lord Lytton in 1879 in the creation of a statutory Civil Service, and under this scheme one-fifth of the annual appointments to the Civil Service in India had been reserved for natives, and without the disagreeable penalty, of which the hon. member had severely complained, of the necessity of having to come to England for examination. The hon. member appeared to be ignorant of recent events in India, for matters to which he had referred had become or were becoming accomplished facts. The public service in India at the present time was undergoing a process of complete re-organisation, and the hon. member had never so much as referred to the Public Service Commission, which was appointed in India a few years ago. The Commission proposed that for the conduct of the higher branches of the executive and judicial work throughout India there should continue to be, as at present, two distinct services, and those services would be re-organised and re-christened. The first of these would be the existing Covenanted Civil Service, which the Commission had proposed to call the Imperial Service, recruited by competition in England, and open without distinction of race to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty. The second of the two services would be called the Provincial Service, and would be recruited in each province of India separately, and would hold the higher appointments of the existing Uncovenanted Service, together with a certain number of appointments now ordinarily reserved by law or practice to the Covenanted Civil Service, which would be transferred to the Provincial Service. Under the new scheme of organisation one-third of the sessions judgeships and one-sixth of the conectors, offices, and also other posts, would be confined to natives of India. From the speech of the hon. member opposite one might infer that the natives of India bore a small and disproportionate part in the administration of the country. This view was quite contrary to the facts. In the Uncovenanted Civil Service in 1890, in the superior ranks of the executive and judicial branches (excluding the so-called special departments), there were 2,588 officers, of whom 2,449 were natives of India, and only thirty-five Europeans or Eurasians not domiciled in India at the time of appointment. Since 1874, notwithstanding constant demands for improvement in the strength of the Covenanted Service, the amount of English members had been reduced by more than 22 per cent. and would soon be reduced by 12 per cent. more. Under the rules laid down by Lord Lytton's Government there was one statutory civilian for every five members of the Covenanted Service. He thought that these facts would show that the Government had adhered to the proclamation of the reign of William IV. If the hon. member, instead of making speeches in that House, would go to India and inquire into the facts, he doubted very much whether he would make the allegations against the Government of India which they sometimes heard in that House. Thirty years ago, when the Crown had taken over the Government of India, not a single native had been a member of any legislative council; now there were four in the Governor General's Council, five in Madras, five in Bombay, four in Bengal, and two in the North-West Provinces. There were now six native Judges of the High Court—three at Calcutta, one at Madras, one in Bombay, and one in the North-West Provinces. Colleges for the encouragement of engineering had been established, and every effort made to attract natives, and natives only, to that important branch of the public service. In addition to the number of native members of Council, it would be his privilege before long to introduce a bill dealing with the organisation and extension of these councils by which the number of native members would be considerably increased.

Sir R. Temple said that, though he sympathised with everything that could be done for the advancement of the natives of India, it was necessary to remember that the natives of India, though they might be equal to us in intellect, and equal, of course, before the law and in courts of justice, were not equal to us in courage and prowess in the battlefield, or in administrative energy and capacity in field and government. No legislation could ever make them equal to us in that respect, and in the case of the condition of a country like India they must have Englishmen in the front to manage the great transport arrangements in time of war and relief operations in the seasons of danger from famine, and in the great administrative departments, and the natives knew this as well as we did.

Mr. Macneill withdrew his amendment.

The debate on the Address was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Sexton.

NAVAL RESERVE AND INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS.

IN answer to Mr. Gourley, in the House of Commons, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Forwood said: Certain representations have been made to the Admiralty, due, apparently, to a misconception of the circumstances which led to the passing of the Order in Council in reference to these officers. Owing to a recent agreement with the Indian Government, the coast defence vessels previously manned by the Indian Marine will in future be manned partly by officers and men of the Royal Indian Marine and partly by those of the Imperial Navy. It therefore became necessary to define the relative status of the officers of the two services, which will henceforth be in close connection in peace as well as in war time, and in consequence officers of the Indian Marine, forming as they do a part of the permanent defence forces of the Empire, were as usual given precedence immediately after the officers of the Royal Navy. As the possibility of the officers of the Indian Marine and Royal Naval Reserve serving together is so remote, any grievance as to relative rank is not likely to arise.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th February, 1892, on 1,671·82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	3,40,000	4,000	4,63,000
Or per mile of railway	71	203	3	277
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	7,10,688	21,27,176	29,462	28,67,326
Total for 7 weeks...	8,29,688	21,67,176	33,462	33,30,326
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,37,560	3,65,917	3,834	5,06,411
Per mile of Ry do.	82	219	2	303
Total to corresponding date do.	8,40,498	24,70,443	32,803	33,43,764

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 43,411
Ditto to date 13,438

SOME INDIAN PROBLEMS.

A LECTURE, deserving a larger audience, was delivered at Toynbee Hall Whitechaple, E, on Saturday evening, by Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., on the social and political problems now coming to the front in India. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ernest Aves, M. A. After alluding to some incidents of the connection between England and India which he considered as one of great advantage to the former, the latter said that of all the problems pressing for solution the greatest was the population problem. Between the years 1861 and 1892 the population of India had increased from 220 millions to 290 millions, and that great increase, to some extent, disproved the assertion of pessimists that England was eating out the vitals of India and causing the people to be starved: On the other hand, there was the very great difficulty how this rapidly increasing population was to be fed. Some Indian people, who had thought this food question out for themselves had urged that all exportation of food should be prohibited. But, if it were done, he was of opinion that the encouragement of food production would be greatly diminished. The best thing for India was not to prohibit exportation, but to allow it to continue. The remedy was to encourage manufactures and other industries, by which some of the people might be drawn away from the land and gain higher wages. The great economic drawback of India was that such a large proportion of the population live upon the land. India, no doubt, was a very poor country. Wages were extraordinarily low. Many millions of acres have been made very fruitful by irrigation; but, even so, the production of food was not sufficiently ahead of the acquirements of the people. There was ground for hope, in some way, of improvement. Another matter for consideration was the demand of the

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CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at ages 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-10
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
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4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

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Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£333,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

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1890	£4,523,542	1890	£7,891,896

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

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Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

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Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1880.

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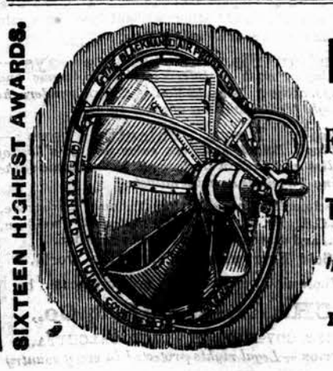

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